# Daily Report

# Central Eurasia

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Friday
7 October 1994

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# Daily Report
## Central Eurasia

*FBIS-SOV-94-195* *7 October 1994*

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## Scandinavians To Fund Baltic Battalion

*MM0710084194 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Oct 94 p 2*

[Report by Valeriy Gromak under "Regional News From Our Correspondents" rubric: "Memorandum on Baltic Battalion Signed"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Kaliningrad—The foreign ministers of Latvia, Lithuania, Denmark, Estonia, Norway, Sweden, and Britain have signed a memorandum of general mutual understanding in Copenhagen. The Western countries will give the Baltic states aid worth approximately $40 million to create a peacekeeping battalion. This sum includes the wages of officers who will go to Latvia to train the Baltic states' military cadres. In turn the Baltic countries will provide the foreign military specialists with housing, transport, and medical services. The Baltic battalion's headquarters will be located in the Latvian settlement of Adazhi, on the base of the former Russian Army military installation.

## ITAR-TASS Carries Press Review for 7 Oct

*LD0710075794 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0556 GMT 7 Oct 94*

["Press Review"—ITAR-TASS headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow October 7 TASS—The earthquake, which occurred in the area of South Kuril islands, is one of principal topics in Friday's Russian press.

In TRUD, Sergey Fedotov, director of the Volcanology Institute of the Far Eastern branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, the author of long-tern seismic forecasitng techniques, described the earthquake as the heaviest one recorded this year. It is indicative of a considerably increased seismic activity in the area of the Kuril-Kanchatka ridge. But, in view of overall difficulties, "the network of seismic stations in our region is being curtailed now," Fedotov said.

Opinions expressed by scientists in other newspapers show that another powerful earth jolt is expected to occur in the coming two days, with its epicentre likely to be approximately in the area of Shikotan Island.

The army newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA (Red Star) points out that the earthquake "affected the army most heavily". The press bureau of Russia's frontier forces reported that border troops in the disaster area alone, according to preliminary data, suffered a damage estimated at 95,000 million roubles.

IZVESTIYA reports that First Vice-Premier Oleg Soskovets intends to ask Japan's help in eliminating the aftermath of the natural calamity.

IZVESTIYA carries an interview with Abkhazian parliament chief Vladislav Ardzinba who accuses the Russian peacekeeping force of encouraging the Georgian side.

IZVESTIYA notes in its economic review that enterprises do not pay one antoher quite often in order to "wheedle money from the state". The newspaper estimates a total amount of mutual debts as nearing 120,000,000 million roubles.

At IZVESTIYA's request, the public relations centre of the Federal Counterintelligence Service (FCS) commented on the Chechen government statement about "an assassination attempt being prepared against Russian President Boris Yeltsin in the coming days".

It must be recalled that, as the statement asserted, the purpose of the act is to make Yeltsin "launch large-scale operations in Chechnya and go to a physical destruction of Chechen President Dzhokhar Dudayev, accusing Chechen criminals of an assassination attempt (against Yeltsin)."

"We did not hear anything more nonsensical. If such a statement was really issued, it is indicative of only one thing, namely, the agony of the regime," a spokesman at the FCS public relations centre told IZVESTIYA.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA runs an interview with Admiral Valentin Selivanev, chief of the Main Headquarters of the Russian Navy, who categorically denied conjectures by estonian national-partiots about Russian submariners' being implicated in the sinking of the Estonian ferry.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA has learned that the press bureau of Russia's frontier forces issued an official statement on "unlawful actions of Japanese fishing boats in the area of South Kurils." The statement points out that "transgressions of Russian state border will be countered by resolute actions of border guards."

NOVAYA GAZETA (New Gazette) comments on the Crimean parliament decision stripping Crimean President Yuriy Meshkov of all his powers:

"Analysts believe that President Leonid Kuchma of Ukraine may actively intervene in the Crimean situation soon".

The youth newspaper KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA publishes recollections by the "White House" defenders about the assault on it in October last year.

KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA runs an interview with former constitutional court chief Valeriy Zorkin, who believes that "if Russia is destined to be born again, it will do so through faith".

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### Shumeyko Postpones Azerbaijan Trip

*LD0610215194 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1938 GMT 6 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Chairman of the Russian Federation Council Vladimir Shumeyko has put off his visit to Azerbaijan for a later date under agreement with the leadership of that Transcaucasian country. This was disclosed to Interfax by the press service of the upper house of the Russian parliament. Shumeyko's aides account the step to the sharp aggravation of the situation in Azerbaijan.

Shumeyko will still visit Armenia in keeping with the plan: between October 9 and 11. There he will speak in parliament and meet President Levon Ter-Petrosyan, Prime-Minister Grant Bagratyan, the speaker of parliament Babken Ararktsyan and representatives of the Russian community.

### Spokesman Condemns Unrest in Azerbaijan

*LD0610145094 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1414 GMT 6 Oct 94*

[By ITAR-TASS diplomatic correspondents Valeriy Sevryukov and Vladimir Suprun]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow, 6 Oct (ITAR-TASS)—The Russian Government is concerned at the threat of armed confrontation in Azerbaijan which, being a member of the CIS, is a friendly state. This was stated at a briefing today by Grigoriy Karasin, director of the information and press department of the Russian Foreign Ministry.

The Russian side condemns any unconstitutional activities against the lawfully elected president of Azerbaijan and considers that all healthy forces in the republic should unite in the interests of strengthening it, as a sovereign and democratic state, G. Karasin stressed.

He expressed apprehension that destabilization of the situation in Azerbaijan could undermine efforts to achieve a Karabakh settlement.

### Foreign Ministry Expresses Concern Over Afghanistan

*LD0610145494 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1417 GMT 6 Oct 94*

[By ITAR-TASS diplomatic correspondents Valeriy Sevryukov and Vladimir Suprun]

[FBIS Translated Text] Moscow, 6 Oct--The uncompromising nature of the new spiral of fierce confrontation in Afghanistan is turning that state into a dangerous source of tension and instability in the region. The confrontation between the opposing groupings arouses deep concern in Russia over the future of this long-suffering country. This was stated by Grigoriy Karasin, director of the Russian Foreign Ministry's information and press department at a briefing held today.

He noted that Russia, as one of those who initiated the stepping up of international peace efforts to settle the Afghan conflict, supports the activity of the special mission of the UN secretary general, which is attempting to help the warring Afghan sides to begin a constructive talks process involving all sides in the conflict.

### Georgian Defense Minister Arrives 4 Oct

*LD0510195294 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1804 GMT 5 Oct 94*

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Mikhail Shevtsov]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow October 5 TASS—Georgian Defence Minister Vardiko Nadibaidze arrived in Moscow on Tuesday, a well-informed source at the Russian Defence Ministry told ITAR-TASS today.

However, the Ministry's Press and Information Department did not elaborate on the Georgian minister's stay in Moscow.

Georgian Ambassador to Russia Valeryan Advadze confirmed that Nadibaidze arrived in Moscow and added that he was not informed about the aims of the visit and did not know whether Nadibaidze met with his Russian counterpart Pavel Grachev or not.

According to the Georgian Embassy's press service, "the visit is an informal one, and there is no official information about it".

For lack of unambiguous information, one can only guess that if the two defence ministers actually met, they might discuss problems of adjusting Georgian-Abkhazian conflict, in particular, the on- going efforts of the peace-makers to uncover and demolish armoured vehicles and force armed militants out.

The Georgian defence minister might be also interested in discussing bilateral contacts between the two ministries, including cooperation in military-and-technical field.

### Failure of 'Clinton Doctrine' Carries Political Risk

*MM0610145594 Moscow TRUD in Russian 6 Oct 94 p 5*

[Article by Vissarion Sisnev: "Who Is Winning in Haiti? Invasion as Touchstone of 'Clinton Doctrine'"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Washington—The Pentagon is clearly in a fever. Complying with its directives, detachments of the occupying troops patrolling Haitian streets now open fire when somebody points a pistol at them and kill 10 people, and then look on indifferently as policemen serving the Cedras junta beat up supporters of President Aristide, who is expected on the island by 15 October.

No less perplexity is aroused by what is happening directly in Haiti. Who is in charge there now? You would

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think the answer is clear, since there are 20,000 U.S. servicemen on the island. But why, then, do General Cedras and his accomplices, during whose three-year rule approximately 7,000 people have been killed in the country, feel quite calm, without even having yet received the amnesty promised them? How is it that the general retains virtual power and declares that, amnesty or not, he has no intention of leaving his native island, from which he has been absent only to attend a U.S. military academy course?

Gen. Shelton, commander of the invasion troops, has confirmed for his part that, acting within the framework of the Carter-Cedras agreement, he is obliged to coordinate his actions with Haiti's military leaders and to inform them of his plans. At the same time he reported that the U.S. troops have set about "more energetically and insistently" disarming the Haitians' illegal paramilitary formations.

President Clinton continues to be accused of indecision and of dashing from one extreme to another. It is no secret that operation Restore Democracy commenced despite resistance from public opinion in America itself and opposition in right-wing U.S. political circles which do not accept Aristide as Haiti's genuine leader. The press even disseminated a CIA "orientation" which portrayed the legally elected president of Haiti as mentally abnormal, and there have also been stories about his propensity toward autocracy and his ruthless reprisals against members of the opposition.

In any case, if Clinton succeeds in seeing the matter through to the end and power really passes from the hands of the general's junta to Aristide, this will be of tremendous significance for relations between the United States and Latin America in general: The U.S. Armed Forces will appear in the role of saviors of the democratic forces that have been struggling against reactionary usurpers of power. It is no coincidence that people here are being reminded that during his brief rule in 1991 Aristide not only set about reforming the army and raised the minimum wage, at the same time promising to protect the trade unions, but also lifted his hand against the traditional taxation. He intended to make it progressive: The more you earn, the more you pay into the treasury. This was what predetermined the military coup, and everything remained the way it had been: Peasants pay one-fifth of their income, while a millionaire pays nothing but bribes to officials.

In an article carried in THE WASHINGTON POST E. Waylents [name as transliterated], an expert in Haitian problems, emphasizes that both the success and the failure of the operation in Haiti will serve as "a signal to Latin America, a very strong signal." This differs from all other commentaries in that it puts the term "Clinton doctrine" into political circulation. It states: "If Aristide returns and stays for his lawful term, a new era will commence in the Western Hemisphere. The U.S. President will essentially have to do everything in his power to implement what could be called the 'Clinton doctrine': really support democracy in Latin America as a counterweight to the militarist status quo. It remains to be hoped that it will be possible not to resort to occupation everywhere that this is now required."

For Clinton now a very great deal depends on how operation Restore Democracy develops and on whether the junta's supporters succeed in provoking serious bloodshed in which U.S. soldiers will die (so far one has died). Then Clinton and his entourage will have to withstand colossal pressure: Elections to Congress will be held in one month's time, when the Republicans hope that they will, at last, succeed in beating the Democrats and eliminating their 40-year hegemony in both chambers of the supreme legislative body. It is here, on the eve of the decisive battle for Congress, that Clinton's failure or any miscalculation on his part will be used against him mercilessly. For any American the death of a compatriot in an invasion which he did not want will be a determining factor both in the present elections and in the subsequent presidential election.

### Yeltsin Holds Telephone Conversation With Major

*LD0610171294 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1615 GMT 6 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow October 6 ITAR-TASS—Russian President Boris Yeltsin had a telephone conversation with British Prime Minister John Major today in accordance with the agreement reached during their meeting in Chequers.

Boris Yeltsin and John Major expressed satisfaction with the dynamic development of interaction between the two countries on the world arena.

The Russian president and the British prime minister agreed on the further coordination of efforts, in particular in the sphere of disarmament and the settlement of the Bosnian problem, a report from the press service of the Russian president says.

### IMF Executive Director From Russia Resigns

*LD0610193594 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1729 GMT 6 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Konstantin Kogalovskiy has tendered his resignation as executive director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) from Russia, Russian Vice Prime Minister Aleksandr Shokhin told a news conference Thursday.

A deputy chairman of the Central Bank of Russia, responsible for foreign economic relations, Dmitriy Tulin had been appointed head of the Russian mission in the IMF.

Shokhin refused to name the reasons behind Kogalovskiy's resignation after two years at the post. Some sources close to the government, however, believe that

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his stepping down is linked with an expected appointment to the Foreign Economic Relations Ministry.

### Shokhin Praises Debt Rescheduling Accord

*LD0610183194 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1821 GMT 6 Oct 94*

[By ITAR-TASS correspondents Aleksandr Samozhnev and Vladimir Taranov]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow October 6 TASS—Russian Economics Minister Aleksandr Shokhin praised today an accord reached in Madrid on Wednesday between Russia and her foreign creditor banks.

"We view the results of our negotiations with the banks' consultative committee as a success", Shokhin told a news conference, adding that it was "a real breakthrough" after three years of negotiations. Russia had proposed rescheduling of its national debt on a long-term basis. "To write off Russia's debts is out of question", he stressed.

According to the minister, the essential element of the accord was that the debts would be paid in conformity with the Russian laws and practice. That means its right to sovereign immunity will not be affected in any form.

Summing up the results of the talks with commercial banks, Shokhin noted that all barriers have been eliminated from financing Russia's major projects from abroad.

According to him, all the agreements will be supposedly signed and take effect before the end of 1994.

### PRC Vice Premier on Cooperation, Ties

*OW0610110694 Moscow Radio Moscow in Mandarin 1300 GMT 5 Oct 94*

[Announcer-read "conversation between TRUD Chief Editor Potapov and PRC Vice Premier Li Lanqing"—time and place of conversation not given; from the "Good Evening, China" program]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Potapov] Mr. Li Lanqing, would you please comment on the future of Sino-Russian joint ventures in Russia?

[Li] To reach a higher level and improve the quality of Sino- Russian cooperation, I think that we must improve the law governing external economic relations, increase the proportion of large projects under negotiations, gradually replace barter trade with standardized international trade, and normalize economic activities along the border areas. Our two sides may also establish zones for multilateral economic and trade cooperation. Considering our respective strengths, I think we should increase the proportion of productive enterprises when we establish joint ventures.

[Potapov] What do you think are the similarities and differences of our two countries' reforms?

[Li] Since I do not have a thorough understanding of the reform in Russia, I can only answer half of your question. You know that it has been more than 15 years since China embarked on reform and opening up. Facts have proved that the policy of carrying out reform and opening up to the outside world is a correct one because it is in the interest of the state and the people. Because of this policy, China has entered a new stage of market development, and the people's living standards have improved conspicuously. While I cannot say that all the Chinese people support this policy, I can say that the overwhelming majority embrace and support it, and their support constitutes this policy's foundation. [passage indistinct]

[Potapov] Mr. Li Lanqing, what do you think will be the development of our two countries' cultural ties?

[Li] Cultural ties serve as a bridge promoting mutual understanding among people throughout the world. The Chinese Government pays great attention to (?promoting) cultural exchange, including exchange in [words indistinct]. Russian people are diligent and courageous people who have created a diverse culture. Russian culture—such as theatrical works, music, dancing, (?art), and literatures—is world famous [words indistinct] friendship between the peoples of our two countries [words indistinct] In the early fifties, I worked at the No. 1 China Motor Factory built with Soviet assistance. In 1956, [words indistinct] Owing to various reasons, friendly cooperation between our two peoples was disrupted. In 1985, I visited Moscow as head of a Chinese goodwill delegation [words indistinct] (?I can never forget) Russian people's friendship toward the Chinese people.

### Baghdad Ready To Recognize Kuwait

*LD0610195294 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1729 GMT 6 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Iraq is ready to resolve the question of the Kuwaiti POWs return and recognize Kuwait as an independent state in exchange for guarantees that international sanctions will be lifted. This statement was made by Deputy Chairman of the State Duma International Affairs Committee Aleksey Mitrofanov, reporting the results, before his committee Thursday, of his September trip to Iraq and his meetings in the Iraqi Foreign Ministry.

The committee's chief, Vladimir Trofimov, told Interfax after the end of the meeting, that Mitrofanov had informed the committee of his discussions in the Iraqi Foreign Ministry which had focused on prospects of bilateral relations after the sanctions are lifted.

As Mitrofanov is simultaneously deputy chairman of the Liberal Democratic Party of Russia (LDPR), his trip's main goal was to prepare the visit by LDPR leader Vladimir Zhirinovskiy to Baghdad later this month.

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## Political Issues

### Yeltsin Meets Heads of Tax Service, 'Tax Police'

*LD0710105694 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1021 GMT 7 Oct 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] Moscow, 7 Oct (ITAR-TASS)—Today Russian President Boris Yeltsin held a meeting with Vladimir Gusev, the head of the State tax service, and Sergey Almazov, the director of the tax police department. The presidential press service reported to ITAR-TASS that a complex of problems connected with the formation and functioning of the taxation system and with the provision of the revenue side of the state budget was discussed. Measures helping to raise the efficiency of the tax services were examined.

### Yeltsin Orders Holding of 'Assembly of Social Accord'

*MM0610153394 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 6 Oct 94 p 1*

[Edict of the Russian Federation President No. 1971 "On the Assembly of Social Accord," dated 4 October 1994 and signed by Russian Federation President B. Yeltsin]

[FBIS Translated Text] With a view to extending the social base of social accord, strengthening political stability, establishing Russian statehood, and providing for the implementation of the provisions of the Treaty on Social Accord, **I decree**:

1. That an Assembly of Social Accord be held 22 October 1994 in the House of Unions Hall of Columns.

2. That the Conciliation Commission for the Implementation of the Social Accord Treaty be entrusted with the functions of organizing committee for preparing and conducting the Assembly of Social Accord.

3. The present edict enters into force the day it is signed.

[Signed] Russian Federation President B. Yeltsin
The Kremlin, Moscow, 4 October 1994. No. 1971

### Conciliation Commission Press Center Created

*MM0710083794 Moscow ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI in Russian 6 Oct 94 p 1*

[Unattributed report: "Conciliation Commission Gets Own Press Center"]

[FBIS Translated Text] A directive of the Russian Federation president creates a press center for the Conciliation Commission for Implementing the Treaty on Social Accord. Its purpose is to ensure that the Russian Federation population is comprehensively and objectively informed of progress in implementing the Treaty on Social Accord.

The same directive instructs the Russian Federation President's Administration of Affairs to provide premises for the press center at the following address: Ulitsa Ilinka, block No. 10, entrance No. 7.

The Russian Federation Presidential Staff's Information Supply Administration is responsible for controlling the press center's activity.

### Zhirinovskiy Demands Halt to Market Economy

*LD0610202394 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1950 GMT 6 Oct 94*

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Valentin Pavlov]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bernaul (south Siberia) October 6 TASS—Russian ultra-nationalist leader Vladimir Zhirinovskiy demanded on Thursday to halt all reforms in Russia.

He told local television company that "we must come back to the past, for Russia to be a powerful, independent, cultured and wealthy state. We do not need any market economy for that. All processes in the state, society and economy shall be regulated".

Zhirinovskiy said he is convinced that his party (misleadingly called liberal-democratic) will win both presidential and parliamentary polls scheduled for 1996.

### Party Concerned About Yeltsin Behavior Abroad

*LD0610194094 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1529 GMT 6 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Russia's Choice faction in the State Duma is certain that the democratic forces must nominate a single candidate in the forthcoming presidential elections, however, it is very likely that it will not insist that President Yeltsin be that candidate, a member of the Russia's Choice faction has told INTERFAX on condition of anonymity.

He said that at the faction's session near Moscow last Saturday its members "exchanged views of the latest foreign visits President Yeltsin made to the United States and Germany." The lawmaker said that most members of the faction were "concerned by some aspects of the president's behavior and conflicting reports about the state of affairs on his team."

The source said that the leader of Russia's Choice faction Yegor Gaydar in an informal exchange of views had not insisted on Yeltsin's nomination, however, "no official resolution on that issue was made or was going to be made" the source claimed.

## Economic Issues

### Rybkin Says No Major Upheavals This Winter

*LD0610170794 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1356 GMT 6 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] There will be no major upheavals over the coming winter, State Duma Speaker Ivan Rybkin believes.

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In an exclusive interview with Interfax, he denied speculations of impending hardships saying that preparations for the winter season were going on well throughout the country. Although he admitted to the existence of usual difficulties ahead of the coming winter, Rybkin is sure that the Russians do not feel disheartened. He spoke of public awareness of hard structural reforms ahead and a shortage of funds and investment to carry them out.

Rybkin expressed confidence that the level of consumer and food supply would be kept up. He said the money that Russia used to squander on developing countries in the past could help keep its own consumer market well saturated in the next three years at least. He said Russia would slash by tenfold easy-term credits to the former Soviet republics. Incidentally, he said, the amount of similar U.S. aid last year is ten times less than Russia's.

Rybkin went on to say that Russian aid to other countries is planned at some $400 million in the next fiscal year. At the same time, Moscow is expected to raise about $4.57 million in foreign loans. "Russia is laying down the basis of its own wealth. And of course, it cannot and does not want to be a sponsor and donor of controversial social and economic experiments carried out by its neighbors," he said.

Russia does seek economic integration with other republics of the former Soviet Union but on the basis of mutual respect and benefit, Rybkin said. And he added that friendship and the wallet must be kept apart.

### Machine Building Sector Looks for Private Investors

*MK0610123094 Moscow NEZAVISIMAYA GAZETA in Russian 6 Oct 94 p 2*

[Report by Sergey Rybak under the "Industry" rubric: "Machine Builders on Lookout for Private Capital. As Little as Half the Enterprises of Interest to Investors"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Anatoliy Ogurtsov, Machine Building Committee [Roskommash] chairman, at a news briefing in the White House yesterday talked about some prospects for development of the sector's enterprises.

In Mr. Ogurtsov's assessment, machine building is behind other sectors on many counts. Average monthly pay is about 200,000 rubles, the share of state financing is now less than half of what it was in 1990. Private capital is extremely unwilling to invest in the sector's enterprises. However, 1,800 enterprises that today employ around 2.5 million people and which account for 10 percent of Russia's industrial production and 9 percent of commodity exports are looking around for new methods of work.

According to Mr. Ogurtsov, as state financing is steadily declining, enterprises are increasingly relying on their own resources. For example, they are launching the production of competitive consumer goods. Factories are expected to start production of about 4,000 new types of items this year. The share of consumer goods among what was produced over the first eight months, in itself worth 15.4 trillion rubles, is estimated to be at 7 trillion.

The approach to procuring capital has also changed. Today, the sector's projects are financed according to a pattern where the state adds one ruble to every four rubles contributed by the enterprises. In reforming their operation, special attention is paid to the experience of the more important enterprises. The state does not participate in any way in financing the plants. Breakthroughs are being achieved thanks to effective marketing research and search for investments. As a rule, enterprises carry out short-term projects that can pay for themselves quickly. According to Mr. Ogurtsov, these enterprises appear as the most promising in the future in terms of attracting private investments. Today, 150 major plants account for nearly half the volume of industrial production in the sector, with the balance being produced by such small enterprises. Also, Roskommash has prepared for registration four financial-industrial groups and is working on a plan of work for a further three.

In Ogurtsov's view, a situation conducive to a production recovery has taken shape in the sector. From the experience of the East European countries, growth begun in the wake of a production slump can more than double. The best bet is to produce consumer and agricultural goods (some factories nearly doubled the production of agricultural equipment in connection with the presidential edict on leasing), as well as mainly to supply electric equipment.

Prospects of an investment boom in machine building, however, remain more than illusory. Despite the sizable package of projects for investors elaborated by Roskommash specialists, investors will hardly decide to commit big capital. Besides, the Chinese link the supplies of equipment for power station projects in the People's Republic of China to granting a long-term credit, something the government is hardly going to do given today's budget problems.

### Government Issues Decree To Stimulate Gold Production

*MK0610124094 Moscow KOMMERSANT-DAILY in Russian 6 Oct 94 p 3*

[Report by Yana Mirontseva: "The Conflict Around Sukhoy Log Is Formally Resolved"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The conflict around the world's largest gold deposit—Sukhoy Log—has been going on for more than two years. Its reserves exceed 1,000 tonnes. Yesterday the government officially circulated a decree "On Developing the Sukhoy Log Gold Deposits in Irkutsk Region." This document should address the grievances by most of the parties to the conflict and therefore there is a chance that the development of the deposit will finally begin.

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Hopes that the conflict—the main parties to which are the joint stock company Lenzoloto, the Irkutsk Oblast administration, the Russian State Committee for Mineral Recourses, the Russian State Committee for Precious Metals, and the State Property Committee—could be resolved, emerged back in winter. At the time, Lenzoloto General Director Valeriy Avalov proposed that the reorganization of the Lenzoloto production association as a joint stock company (the main issue of contention) should go ahead as planned while to develop Sukhoy Log a new closed joint stock company be formed with the participation of Lenzoloto, the Atomic Industry Ministry, the Irkutsk Oblast administration, and other parties concerned.

The government decree provides as follows. The Irkutsk Oblast authorities are to receive 10 percent of the Lenzoloto stock that is in federal ownership. Another 10 percent of the federal stock will go to the Atomredmetzoloto company with a 100 percent stake owned by the state. Voting will be based on a "consolidated block of shares" owned by the Federation, Irkutsk Oblast, and Atomredmetzoloto. The consolidated block holders are instructed to consider the question of creating a new mining company to develop the Sukhoy Log deposits.

Another problem was that the Russian State Committee for Mineral Resources did not recognize the legality of Lenzoloto's license to develop Sukhoy Log. The government's 9 April 1992 order, signed by Yegor Gaydar, prescribed to the State Committee for Mineral Resources to issue licenses based on the right of succession in the process of reorganizing the Lenzoloto production association as a joint stock company. Yet subsequent laws, in particular the law on mineral resources, introduced a new procedure for issuing licenses, and therefore a competition had to be organized for the right to obtain a license. The latest government decree returns the situation to the old status quo: The State Committee for Mineral Resources is to formalize within a month Lenzoloto's right on terms guaranteeing the development of the deposits.

Finally, the decree deals with yet another problem. The foreign party to the enterprise, the Australian firm Star Technology System, could begin financing the project only after the geological information was declassified. The decree instructs the Economy Ministry, the State Committee for Precious Metals, and the Federal Counterintelligence Service to ensure access to geological information for specialists "acting on authority from shareholders participating in the development, on grounds of a license agreement on using natural resources." Therefore geological secrets will be available only after a license has been granted, and moreover, "on terms ensuring the protection of Russian Federation interests." According to information in KOMMERSANT-DAILY's possession, on 15 December 1993 a conference with Yegor Gaydar decided to lift the secrecy classification, but this decision was not followed up by an official confirmation.

## Communications Memorandum Signed in Moscow

*LD0610132494 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1125 GMT 6 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Participants in a $40 billion advanced digital communication project in Russia, named 50 x 50, signed a memorandum of intent in Moscow Wednesday night.

The papers were signed on Russia's behalf by RON (Russian Overlay Networks), representing all local and international communication services, including Rostelecom—Russia's major telecommunication company. The foreign partners are three western telecommunication firms—Deutsche Bundespost, France Telecom, and U.S. West International, Inc.

The signatories reiterated their intention to build a new overall digital network in Russia and set up an international joint-stock company that will supervise the construction and operation of this system and draft cooperation guidelines.

In keeping with the memo, it will be a shareholding company, licensed by Russia's Communication Ministry to act as a local, intercity, and international operator for up to 50 years with the controlling share to be held by the Russian side.

The sides expect the bulk of funding for the project to come from Russian and foreign credit-banks, export and import firms and from the sale of shares on Russian and foreign stock exchanges.

The partners pledged to reinvest the whole profit gained through early cooperation in communication development in Russia.

If the project succeeds, Russia will additionally get about 20 million telephone numbers, double the telephone network capacity, make telecommunication much more reliable, and guarantee all the telephone services offered in industrialized countries.

After the signing formalities, joint groups have got down to drafting statutory documents and a business plan, whose implementation is due to start next year.

In line with the project, 50 advanced digital commutation units will be installed and over 50,000 kilometers of digital optical fibre and radio relay communication lines will be laid in Russia. One condition for cooperation between Russian and western partners is the manufacture of 50% of the necessary equipment at domestic plants and at joint enterprises in Russia.

The project is designed for 10 years. Of the $40 billion investments, nearly $14 billion are to come from abroad in the form of cash and equipment. For foreign partners, the initial share is $600 million, for Russian—$800 million with Russia's contribution to be guaranteed by the already installed equipment, communication lines, and by other property.

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### Oil Production Figures for Sep 1994 Released

*LD0610112494 Moscow Radio Rossii Network in Russian 1000 GMT 6 Oct 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] In September 1994 Russia produced almost 24 million tonnes of oil, including gas condensate. The Petroleum Information Agency was informed by representatives of the state enterprise RosNeft that in tha past months of 1994 the production of oil in Russia amounted to 219.27 million tonnes, this being 13 percent less than during the same period in 1993.

Tyumen Oblast remains Russia's largest oil-producing region, and the Lukoil company is the leading oil-producing company, reports Interfax.

## Military Issues

### Finance Ministry Instructed to Clear Debt To Army

*LD0610131094 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1125 GMT 6 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] First Vice-Premier Oleg Soskovets has given the finance minister 24 hours in which to work out a schedule of clearing government debt to the armed forces. In a speech to the cabinet meeting on Thursday, he said that money must be made available to the army no matter what cost.

The decision follows Defense Minister Pavel Grachev's statement that the armed forces were not ready for the coming winter. He said that only 38 percent of the parliament-approved defense spending was made available to the defense ministry. He said this was just enough for paying out army salaries.

The minister said the oil companies had ceased fuel supplies to the army whose debt to the sector has reached a staggering sum of 600 billion rubles. He said the ministry needed further spending of 150 billion rubles for preparing army barracks for the winter season and 730 billion rubles to buy fuel.

The army has already used one third of its emergency supplies of fuel, weapons and food, Grachev said warning against delving further into the emergency stock.

He put the army's combined debt due to purchases of food, weapons and other supplies at 3 trillion rubles.

### Soskovets Calls For 'Priority Attention'

*LD0610194194 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1635 GMT 6 Oct 94*

[From the "Presidential Bulletin" feature: compiled by Nikolay Zherebtsov and Andrey Petrovskiy; edited by Vladimir Shishlin]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] First Vice-Premier Oleg Soskovets has given the finance minister 24 hours in which to work out a schedule of clearing government debt to the armed forces. In a speech to the cabinet meeting on Thursday, he called for priority attention to the army's needs regardless of cost.

The decision follows Defence Minister Pavel Grachev's statement saying the Russian army was not prepared for the coming winter. He said that only 38 percent of the parliament-approved defence spending was made available to the army so far, but this can only help towards the servicemen's pay.

The minister said that the oil companies had ceased fuel supplies to the army because of its Rbl [ruble] 600 billion debt to the sector. The ministry is in need of a further Rbl 150 billion for preparing army barracks for the coming winter and Rbl 730 billion to buy fuel, he said.

Grachev said the army had already used one-third of its emergency stock of fuel, weapons and food warning against delving into it any further.

He put the army's combined debt for food and arms supplies and other planned purchases at Rbl 3 trillion.

On Wednesday, Soskovets instructed the heads of the state property committee and federal agency for bankruptcy and insolvent businesses to draw up a presidential decree on urgent measures aimed at resolving the payment crisis.

Speaking at yesterday's meeting by the government's task force, he said nothing short of strict discipline, responsibility and financial regulation of the state-run companies could help resolve the crisis of payment. He also thinks the government must think about ways of seizing the defaulters' resources as payment for their liabilities.

Soskovets proposed that a monthly list of insolvent businesses be published in the press.

### Yeltsin Edict on New Draft, Discharge Detailed

*MM0610143794 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Oct 94 p 1*

[Unattributed report: "Military Uniform To Be Donned by 251,600 People"]

[FBIS Translated Text] In accordance with the Russian Federation Laws "On Defense" and "On Military Duty and Military Service," on 4 October Russian Federation President B. Yeltsin issued an edict "On the Draft of Russian Federation Citizens for Military Service in October-December 1994 and On Discharging From Military Service Soldiers, Sailors, NCO's, Senior NCO's, and Military Construction Personnel Who Have Served the Prescribed Periods of Military Service."

The document says that in October-December 1994 citizens with dates of birth from 1967 to 1976, including

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those studying at day sections of primary and secondary vocational education establishments who do not have the right to defer, will be drafted for military service in the Russian Federation Armed Forces and other forces and military formations. Some 251,600 people will have to don military uniform. In the same period soldiers, sailors, NCO's, Senior NCO's, and military construction personnel who have served the prescribed periods will be discharged from military service.

The Russian Federation Government and the executive branch organs of republics, krays, oblasts, the cities of Moscow and St. Petersburg, the autonomous oblast, and autonomous okrugs are responsible for ensuring the implementation of measures associated with the drafting of citizens for military service. The Russian Federation State Committee for Higher Education, the Russian Federation Ministry of Education, and Russian Federation ministries and departments in charge of primary and secondary professional education establishments are instructed, in connection with the drafting for military service of final-year students at primary and secondary professional educational establishments completing their studies before 1 April 1995, to take measures ensuring their graduation before 25 December 1994.

The transportation of people drafted for military service is, as a rule, to be effected in parties in passenger train cars or in aircraft or seagoing vessels according to a special timetable. The Russian Federation Ministry of Railways and the Russian Federation Ministry of Transportation are instructed to allocate the necessary number of rolling stock and aircraft and seagoing vessels or seats in passenger cars or in aircraft and seagoing vessels according to requests from the appropriate command; to transport citizens drafted for military service at the prescribed times while ensuring safety measures; and to make settlements for this transportation according to existing mutually agreed tariffs.

The edict came into force the day it was signed.

### Defense Minister's Order of Day for Fall Draft Published

*MM0610164294 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Oct 94 p 1*

[Russian Defense Minister's Order of the Day no. 326, dated Moscow, 4 October 1994]

[FBIS Translated Text] On the draft of Russian Federation citizens for military service in October-December 1994 and on the discharge into the reserve of soldiers, seamen, sergeants, NCOs, and military construction troops who have completed their prescribed period of military service.

In implementation of the Russian President's Edict no. 1966 of 3 October 1994, **I order**:

1. That soldiers, seamen, sergeants, NCOs, and military construction troops who have completed their prescribed period of military service be discharged into the reserve from the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation in October-December 1994.

2. That commanders of military districts and military commissars, together with the heads of local administration, ensure the organization and implementation in October-December 1994 of the draft for military service in the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation and other troops and military formations of Russian Federation citizens born between 1967 and 1976 with no right of deferral or exemption from the military service draft.

3. That this order be read out in all companies, batteries, squadrons, and aboard ships.

[signed] Army General P. Grachev, Defense Minister of the Russian Federation.

### Defense Minister Watches Air Exercises

*LD0610193294 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1729 GMT 6 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] On Thursday afternoon Russian Defense Minister Pavel Grachev flew to Kabardino-Balkaria, North Caucasus, to observe air tests in mountain conditions.

Air Force Commander-in-Chief Colonel-General Petr Deynekin told INTERFAX that Sukhoi-25, Sukhoi-27 and MIG-29 combat planes with new high-precision weapons will be tested at a special site built in the mountains.

According to Deynekin, it is a double-purpose test site that will also be used for civilian purposes, in particular for scientific studies using aircraft for environmental monitoring and prevention of environmental disasters.

Grachev is expected to return to Moscow on Friday.

### Missile Forces To Keep at Least 900 Launchers

*LD0610211694 Moscow Radio Moscow in Russian to Tajikistan 1700 GMT 6 Oct 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] As a result of the implementation of disarmament agreements, the Russian Strategic Missile Forces will be left with a minimum of 900 to 1,000 missile launchers by the year 2003. In combination with the other components of Russia's nuclear forces, this should ensure strategic containment. Several thousand missile launchers have now been removed from combat duty. As the chief of staff of the Russian strategic missile forces, Colonel General (Stanislav Kochevatov), stressed at a meeting with journalists, these are mainly missile complexes in service for twice as long as they had been designed for.

## Federal Assembly

### Committee Opposes Amendments to Budget Bill

*LD0610163394 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1356 GMT 6 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The budget committee of the State Duma (the lower house of Russian parliament) has

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recommended that President Yeltsin's amendments to the bill on next year's budget be dismissed and the bill adopted in its original form.

If the Duma meeting on Friday reaffirms its previous decision by a two-third majority (300 votes) followed by similar support of the Federation Council (the upper house), Yeltsin will have to endorse it in a week's time.

Although the budget bill was adopted by the lower and upper houses on July 20 and July 26 respectively, Yeltsin did not veto it, nor did he endorse it in four days' time as established by the law.

The budget committee spoke of Yeltsin's objections to five provisions of the bill, three of them crucial.

The president wants the Duma to withdraw its demands for presenting the proposed budget for 1995, quarterly budget commitments and information about the country's consolidated budget.

The parliament also demanded the government submit its non- budgetary fund drafts. Members of the budget committee representing the Russia's Choice and Communist Parties, Agrarians, Liberal Democrats, the Party of Russian Unity and Accord and New Regional Policy faction pledged factional support for the original budget bill.

### 'Crisis' in State Duma as LDPR Walks Out

*LD0710101794 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0850 GMT 7 Oct 94*

[By ITAR-TASS parliamentary correspondent Ivan Novikov]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow October 7 TASS—After the Liberal Democrats [LDPR] walked out of the State Duma session on Friday morning, the first crisis hit the newly convened session of the Russian Parliament's lower chamber as the factions of the Communist and Agrarian Parties and the deputy groups "Russian Way" and "Derzhava" (Power) proclaimed their solidarity with the Liberal Democratic Party and its leader Vladimir Zhirinovskiy and refused to vote.

Despite Duma Chairman Ivan Rybkin's call "not to turn the session into a subsidiary of Manezh Square (the regular place of stormy and vociferous public meetings)," the parliamentarians who called for an investigation of the "Kemerovo incident" demanded and secured an adjournment of the session.

### Zhirinovskiy Explains Withdrawal

*LD0710101894 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0838 GMT 7 Oct 94*

[By ITAR-TASS parliamentary correspondent Pavel Kuznetsov]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow, October 7 TASS—Vladimir Zhirinovskiy, leader of the Liberal-Democratic Party of Russia (LDPR), told today's plenary session of the State Duma, the lower house of the Russian federal legislature, that his party is withdrawing from the Accord on Civic Peace and that the party faction would "temporarily, for an indefinite period suspend its participation in the State Duma sessions".

According to Zhirinovskiy, the move was prompted by the incident at Kemerovo Airport (western Siberia) where local authorities blocked the landing strip on October 2 to prevent the airplane with Zhirinovskiy and his associates on board from landing en route to North Korea.

The LDPR leader said it was an act of provocation about which he had forewarned both the federal counterintelligence service and the federal Ministry of Internal Affairs. Neither took any steps to prevent the provocation.

"Our party is being persecuted, stifled and repressed everywhere," Zhirinovskiy declared. "And after all this we are called on to cooperate. We do not need cooperation of this sort," he stressed.

### Senate Committee Quizzes Supreme Court Candidates

*MM0610140794 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Oct 94 p 4*

[Report by Yuriy Feofanov: "'Modest, Sympathetic, Respected, Deserves Promotion'..."]

[FBIS Translated Text] The words for the headline were taken from a testimonial.... Let me continue—"hardy, Nordic type; excellent family man; utterly dedicated to the job..." These testimonials are for candidates to fill vacant positions in the Russian Federation Supreme Court.

It must be said that during the discussion of candidates—they were 10 in number—at the session of the Federation Council Committee on Constitutional Legislation the standard formulae of the personnel department were embellished by the addition of questions that were rather awkward for the candidates. "In your work as a judge has there been even one acquittal?" The answers was either "no" or... "for want of evidence I ordered further investigations to be made." "Do you think it is right to order a case to be further investigated? Are you not helping the accused rather than administering justice?" After a slight hesitation the answers were almost identical—"that has been the practice."

There were questions in the "personal life" category. They did not go so far as to identify lovers, as has happened in the United States in the case of appointments of Supreme Court members. Thank God for that. But you have a quite different culture over there. Our immediate interests lie in a different plane—political orientation.

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Here is the list of recommended candidates for the Russian Supreme Court: O. Bondarenko, chief consultant to the Russian Federation Supreme Court leadership; L. Glazunova, Chita Oblast Court judge; A. Klimov, deputy chairman of the Altay Kray Court; V. Lutov, Arkhangelsk Oblast Court judge; D. Meshcheryakov, Russian Federation Supreme Court judge; V. Mikryukov, Krasnodar Kray Court judge; R. Chakar, Republic of Tyva [Tuva] Supreme Court judge; L. Chistyakova, Russian Federation Supreme Court judge; I. Shchadrin, Russian Federation Supreme Court judge, and V. Yakovlev, Chuvash Republic Supreme Court judge.

What interested me, however, was not so much the appointment of the 10, who will merely be absorbed by the 115 members of the Russian Federationm Supreme Court, but the imminent selection of candidates for the Constitutional Court. Funny games have been going on concerning the formation of the principal component of judicial authority. It is a year now since the Constitutional Court functioned, because there is no constitutional quorum: 13 judges from the old court have retained their powers; for the court to be able to operate, it needs to be increased to 19 members. Under the law, candidates for appointment are presented to the Federation Council by the president. So now we have lists of candidates prowling the corridors of power. One was drawn up by the congress of judges, a second by the Justice Ministry. None has been submitted to the senate. There was news in the press about a "third list," which no one really knows anything about. I tried to establish who the president would actually be presenting. Committee chairman Issa Kostoyev said that a list had been sent while he was on leave amd then it had been mysteriously withdrawn.

The documents prepared for the committee session featured the names of three candidates for the Constitutional Court, but they were not discussed. We do not even know who the people are. Indeed, the two published lists do not include the most prominent lawyers. Yet one would like to see the biggest legal names in the Constitutional Court. I talked with Yelena Mizulina, deputy chairman of the senate committee, and she offered the following thought: For a regular judge the letter of the law is sacred; for a constitutional judge the sacred element has to be alloyed with a critical element; a Constitutional Court judge is actually obliged to engender in himself doubts about each and every legislative act. The lessons of a year ago show how important this is when forming the apex of the "third power."

### Duma Postpones Discussion of Defense Budget Report

*MM0610182494 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Oct 94 p 1*

[Report by Vladimir Yermolin: "Report on Performance of Defense Budget Postponed"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Your correspondent learned about the postponement of the defense budget report from Sergey Yushenkov, chairman of the State Duma Defense Committee. The postponement was requested by the government because the results of the performance of the federal budget for the first nine months are still being collated. As for the next "military theme" to be discussed at plenary sittings of the State Duma, it is planned that amendments and additions to the Russian Federation Law "On Defense" will be discussed Friday.

The first Duma sitting after the summer recess was held in a calm atmosphere. The discussion centered mainly on the future program of legislative proposals. [passage omitted]

### Federation Council Sets Agenda

*MM0610184094 Moscow ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI in Russian 6 Oct 94 p 1*

[Report by Lyubov Tsukanova: "Federation Council Starts Work..."]

[FBIS Translated Text] The Russian Federation president's edict on prolonging the state of emergency in the Ossetian-Ingush conflict zone was discussed by the Federation Council at yesterday's traditionally closed session. Having assembled 5 October for its 10th session, the Federal Assembly's upper chamber put on the agenda a number of questions directly relating to the Federation Council's jurisdiction, like the appointment of Russian Federation Supreme Court judges and the ratification of the agreement between Russia and Kazakhstan on using the Baykonur Space Center, as well as concerning the socioeconomic situation in the country. The deputies are assembling to listen to the government report on the progress in implementing the federal law on the 1994 budget and on measures to eliminate nonpayments. Draft federal laws being submitted by the Federation Council by way of legislative initiative will be considered.

It is proposed to hear a briefing from Vice Premier Sergey Shakhray on the situation in Chechnya and to adopt a Federation Council appeal to the Chechen Republic's people. Once again there were proposals to include the question of the general prosecutor on the session agenda, but they did not garner the necessary number of votes.

## Regional Affairs

### Groznyy Increases 'Provocative' Attacks on Leaders

*LD0610153894 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1515 GMT 6 Oct 94*

[By unidentified ITAR-TASS correspondent]

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[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow October 6 TASS—The reorganisation of Dzhokhar Dudayev's "ideological service", reported from Groznyy on Wednesday, is yielding the initial "results": Fabrications against the Russian leadership have become increasingly provocative.

The CHECHEN PRESS news service today transmitted a report alleging that Sergey Shakhray's party had "embezzled" money belonging to the state. An equally "sensational" statement, released by the Chechen Government, was transmitted the day before. It said that "an attempt on the life" of the Russian president was being hatched and that it was to be carried out by Chechen criminals. "The masterminds of this evil plot plan to stage a fake attempt on the life of the Russian president, which will give him grounds for unleashing large-scale military operations in the Chechen Republic and physically exterminating Dudayev with the help of special means," the statement says.

Competent people in Moscow have refused to comment on these fabrications, rightly saying that there were absurdities that deserved no comments.

As to the president, he has calmly received the rumours about the "hatched plot". Touching on this subject during his Tuesday press conference in the Kremlin, Boris Yeltsin said he was sufficiently well guarded.

### Moscow's Chechen Elite Refuse To Back Dudayev

*MK0610125094 Moscow SEGODNYA in Russian 6 Oct 94 p 2*

[Unattributed report: "The Moscow Chechen Diaspora Did Not Support Dudayev"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Informed sources close to the Russian Federation Ministry of Internal Affairs say that on 1 October, in strict secrecy, a conference of representatives of the Chechen diaspora in Moscow took place in the capital. The participants included prominent political, artistic and cultural figures, and leaders of criminal clans. Such a heterogeneous public, after conferring, came to the consensus that the course pursued by Dudayev does not respond to their ideas for the future and interests of the Chechen people. The leaders of criminal gangs stated that they do not intend to get embroiled in political intrigue on either side. They stressed that they will not agree at any price to stage the terrorist acts in Moscow promised by Dudayev. Representatives of Chechen communities from Russia's regions have supported the opinion of the capital's Chechen elite. It is noteworthy that the meeting did not make any concrete decision on resisting Dudayev.

### Chechen Opposition Figures Comment

*LD0610225394 Moscow Russian Television Network in Russian 2000 GMT 4 Oct 94*

[Video report by special correspondent R. Babayan in Chechnya, including recorded remarks by Bislan Gantamirov, military commander of the Chechen Interim Council, and Umar Avturkhanov, chairman of the Chechen Interim Council; from the "Vesti" program]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Babayan] The situation in the Chechen Republic remains extremely tense. To all appearances, both conflicting sides are counting on the use of force in resolving the conflict. The Interim Council of Chechnya accuses President Dudayev of plundering the republic's wealth and betraying the interests of the people. In their turn, the authorities in Groznyy declare that the actions of the Interim Council are leading to the loss of independence by Chechnya. The Interim Council demands that Dudayev resign immediately and the so-called coalition government be set up.

[Gantamirov] There are very many clans in Chechnya today, many armed groups, and very many political leaders. I think that if accord is not reached between at least the main forces, then even the overthrow of Dudayev will not bring any results. So this is what a coalition government should be like.

[Babayan] As for independence, the Interim Council is convinced this is just a sweet fairy tale used by Dudayev in order to keep his post.

[Avturkhanov] Apparently, there is no way we can have this sovereign status in the next few years because, as I have said before, an economic foundation should be built first, which we do not have now. It is unlikely that in the next few decades anyone will proclaim Chechnya's sovereignty.

### Deputies Seek Changes on Ossetia Emergency Order

*LD0710110194 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 0906 GMT 7 Oct 94*

[By Lyudmila Yermakova]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow October 7—A draft letter to the Russian president with recommendations in connection with his decree to extend the state of emergency in the zone of the Ossetian-Ingush conflict will be submitted today to a meeting of the Federation Council by a commission of chiefs of three committees of the Federation Council formed on Thursday. Vassily Tarasenko, chairman of the committee for the federation's affairs and regional policy, told this to ITAR-TASS.

The deputies of the Federation Council did not endorse the presidential decree on Thursday. They believe that some adjustments should be made. The commission was formed of chiefs of the committees for constitutional legislation, for security and defence affairs, for the federation's affairs and regional policy to draft these amendments. On Thursday the commission worked together with representatives of the presidential administration and the government.

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On Friday the deputies will continue the debate behind closed doors.

### N. Ossetian President Backs Edict

*LD0610170594 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1656 GMT 6 Oct 94*

[By ITAR-TASS parliamentary correspondent Lyudmila Yermakova]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow October 6 TASS—North Ossetian President Akhsarbek Galazov, who is a member of the Council of the Federation (upper chamber of the Russian Parliament), backs the presidential decree to leave in force the state of emergency in the zone of the Ossetian-Ingush conflict until December 2, but believes this should be the last prolongation. As earlier reported, the decree was turned down by the Council today.

Interviewed by ITAR-TASS, Galazov said that the leaderships of North Ossetia and Ingushetia, the provisional administration, and the federal authorities could prepare, before the year was up, everything necessary to ensure normal life in ordinary, not emergency conditions.

The Ossetian president noted that positive progress was now being made to establish normal relations between the two republics. He said that the joint statement he signed with Ingush President Ruslan Aushev on September 26 expressed the readiness of both sides to achieve peace and concord. Moreover, the leadership of North Ossetia had confirmed in this statement its resolution to create every necessary condition for the return of refugees to four populated localities. About 100 families have already returned to the village of Chermen. Preparations are now under way to return refugees to some other places, Galazov stated. He expressed the hope that this process would be completed within the timelimits indicated in the decree.

### Maritime Kray Calls Off Election

*MM0610140394 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 6 Oct 94 p 2*

[Report by Valentina Bratchikova: "Governor's Election Called Off"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Vladivostok—The election of the governor of Maritime Kray, which was scheduled for 7 October, has been called off. Yevgeniy Nazdratenko, head of the kray administration, made this decision 5 October. Citing an edict of the president (the text of the edict will be published), he noted that "as I was appointed to the post by an edict of the president I cannot fail to be subject to his decision," and he also apologized to the inhabitants of the Maritime area, all electoral commissions, and in particular the candidates registered for the post of governor.

As Sergey Knyazev, chairman of the okrug electoral commission, reported at an ensuing news conference in Vladivostok, in connection with the statement of the head of administration on the cancellation of the elections, all the results of the voting already conducted on ships at sea, and in which around 1,000 people have participated, will be annulled. He also said that he had prepared a statement on relinquishing the powers of chairman of the electoral commission, but he will evidently carry out his duties until the kray duma elections, scheduled for 23 October, are held.

Let us recall that in the articles "Disaster Area" (28 September) and "Sovereign Maritime Area" (1 October), ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA has already raised the region's economic problems, and has sharply criticized the activity of the local administration headed by Ye. Nazdratenko. We expressed the opinion that a regime of harsh authoritarian power is emerging in the kray, and it is destructively exploiting the Maritime region. We wrote that Nazdratenko is organizing "elections" in glaring contravention of the law, preparing a victory for himself and "freedom of action" which could lead to the creation of an independent state with unpredictable consequences.

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## International Affairs

### Georgian Premier Arrives in Kiev for Anniversary

*LD0610210994 Moscow INTERFAX in English 2032 GMT 6 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The recent conflicts between Georgian leader Eduard Shevardnadze and the republican parliament were "the opposition's swan song," Georgian Prime Minister Otar Patsatsiya told journalists in the Borispol airport Thursday.

Patsatsiya arrived in Kiev at the invitation of Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma to take part in activities on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the country's liberation from Nazi occupation.

According to Patsatsiya, "the opposition has at last understood that the only way is towards a market economy, stabilization and, most important, a peaceful settlement of the Abkhaz conflict."

"Part of the opposition disagrees with the last point, but the Georgian leadership intends to settle the conflict by peaceful means only," he added.

Patsatsiya said "today the political situation in Georgia is more stable, some economic improvements are also observed."

Patsatsiya highly praised Russia's mediation in the Abkhaz settlement. "We trust in it not in vain," he noted.

### Briefing Hears of Kuchma's U.S. Trip

*LD0610151494 Kiev Radio Ukraine World Service in Ukrainian 1400 GMT 6 Oct 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] The results of the Ukrainian delegation's participation in the 49th UN General Assembly session were the main subject at a briefing at the office of the president's administration. Dmytro Tabachnyk, head of the administration, took part in it. He said that this year the UN General Assembly session considered preparations for the organization's 50th anniversary, the UN's role and place in eradicating hotbeds of tension in the world, reforming the peacekeeping forces, and so on.

Ukraine's Foreign Minister Hennadiy Udovenko, made a speech at the session. He proposed a number of new initiatives, among them reforming the UN peacekeeping forces through the creation of special rapid reaction subunits.

Mention was made at the briefing of the upcoming visit to the United States by Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma. It is planned that this visit will take place at the end of November-beginning of December. Among the expected agreements will be one on a special package of assistance by the United States for Ukraine and rendering assistance to our country on nuclear disarmament issues. Progress was also reached on granting long-term credits to Ukraine lasting seven or more years, for other important issues.

Concerning the visit to Ukraine by Russian President Boris Yeltsin, it was stated that it will take place in November this year.

### Moroz Says No Obstacles to Foreign Investment

*LD0610205794 Moscow INTERFAX in English 2024 GMT 6 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Ukraine can count on $2.5 billion in investments Ukrainian Parliament Chairman Aleksandr Moroz said at Borispol airport on Thursday upon his return from the United States.

Moroz said there were no obstacles to foreign investments in the Ukrainian economy. A delegation of Ukrainian parliament members headed by Moroz met with U.S. leaders and businessmen.

Moroz said there were favorable conditions for foreign investments in the power industry, modernization of oil refining and coal mining and in the social sphere.

Moroz said that he had been able to see for himself that the Nunn-Lugar Program of aid to Ukraine (totaling $350 million) had begun to be implemented successfully. He said that more than "$200 million had been set in motion". The money is being spent to build homes for former strategic forces' officers and to build equipment to dispose of rocket fuel.

Moroz said it had been agreed to establish a joint Ukrainian-U.S. commission to control the handling of credits and aid to Ukraine. The Ukrainian Parliament Deputy Chairman Oleg Dyomin has been appointed Ukrainian co-chairman of the commission.

Moroz believes that there is no need to discuss the agreement between the Ukrainian government and the IMF. He said the budget deficit, cut by parliament, had in actuality been done to meet IMF demands.

About Ukraine's joining of the Nuclear Arms Non-Proliferation Treaty Moroz said that it was an important document but that a more serious and important agreement to be mandatory for all countries of the world must be drafted.

### Lvov Nationalists Demand Recognition of Chechnya

*LD0610144994 Kiev UNIAN in Ukrainian 1315 GMT 6 Oct 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] Lvov—On 6 October, the Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists [KUN], Lvov Oblast organization, informed a UNIAN correspondent that the organization's political council issued a statement on the situation in Chechnya. It is said in the statement, in particular: "After a campaign of outrageous political and

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economic pressure and attempts to form puppet 'governments', Russia has resorted to an open act of armed aggression against the Chechen Republic—Ichkeriya. All this is happening with the connivance of the international community and Ukrainian officials. The Chechen people are threatened with total physical annihilation."

KUN representatives voice their solidarity with "the Chechen people's heroic struggle against Russia's imperialist aggression" and demand that Ukraine's president, Supreme Council, and government immediately recognize the independence of the Chechen Republic—Ichkeriya, and establish full-scale interstate relations with it.

## National Affairs

### Crimean Parliament Appoints Franchuk New Premier

*LD0610165194 Moscow Ostankino Television First Channel Network in Russian 1552 GMT 6 Oct 94*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Crimean Supreme Soviet today has confirmed Anatoliy Franchuk as prime minister of the Crimea. A total of 63 out of the 98 deputies voted in favor of the decision. [passage omitted]

### INTERFAX Provides Biography

*LD0610191594 Moscow INTERFAX in English 1910 GMT 6 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] At its Thursday session the Crimean Supreme Soviet approved Anatoliy Franchuk as the republic's prime minister, 63 votes for out of a total of 98 deputies.

The Crimean parliament amended the republic's constitution Wednesday making the prime minister instead of the president head of the executive branch.

Franchuk was born in the village Vladimirovka in the Vinnitsa Region on September 8, 1935.

In 1961, he graduated from the radio equipment faculty of the Krasnoyarsk Polytechnic Institute and the People's Economy Academy in 1980.

From 1980 to 1987, he was director general of the Simferopol production association Foton.

Franchuk held the office of deputy communications minister from 1987 to 1990.

From February 1990, Franchuk was first deputy chairman of the executive committee of the regional council. In 1991, he was appointed first deputy prime minister of Crimea.

In May 1994, Franchuk was approved as state industries minister of the Crimean government.

Franchuk has a doctor's degree in economics and various Soviet state awards.

He is married to a daughter of Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma and has two children.

### Crimean Parliament Accused of 'Encroachment on Democracy'

*LD0610203294 Kiev Radio Ukraine World Service in Ukrainian 1900 GMT 6 Oct 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] Attempts by the Supreme Council of Crimea to change the volume of the powers vested in the president of the autonomous republic is a direct encroachment on democracy, people's sovereignty, and Crimean statehood, an appeal by the press service of the president of Crimea to citizens, circulated today, says.

Today the Crimean state utterly requires state power concentrated in the hands of the vertical executive structure, as well as law- making activities of parliament, which would provide the executive authority with the required enforceable enactments to ensure resolute steps on the way toward bringing Crimea out of the economic crisis. Instead, the people of Crimea are offered political games, with parliament attempting to take over the president's powers, the appeal by the press service of the president of Crimea to citizens says.

### Meshkov Edicts Canceled; Delegation To Negotiate

*AU0610133294 Kiev HOLOS UKRAYINY in Ukrainian 5 Oct 94 p 4*

[Unattributed report: "The Crimea: Ten of Meshkov's Edicts Have Been Canceled"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Today, 5 October, the Crimean Supreme Council continues its first session. It will discuss the question of altering and supplementing the Crimean Republic's Constitution in connection with the adoption of the law "On the Crimean Government." The decision was adopted at the Crimean Supreme Council Presidium meeting the day before. As they say, the session may dot the final "i" so that President Yu. Meshkov will become a symbolic figure possessing no levers of state power.

The Crimean Supreme Council Presidium session also dealt with Meshkov's edicts of 26 September, which remain unpublished. By these edicts, the president dismissed the heads of the central bodies of the autonomy's state executive power and replaced them with new people. The Crimean Supreme Council Presidium canceled the presidential edicts as "legally invalid, as they are at variance with the Constitution of the Crimean Republic."

Pyotr Morgunov, Crimean Supreme Council Presidium member, proposed that the parliamentary delegation created on 30 September at the decision of the Crimean Supreme Council session for holding negotiations with Ukraine be headed by somebody other than parliament

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speaker Sergey Tsekov, because the delegation may have to spend some time in Kiev, and anarchy may, meanwhile, set in on the peninsula. Tsekov himself agreed to that, but, since he was approved as head of the delegation by the session, it was decided to discuss the issue at the parliament's plenary meeting.

### Crimean Opposition Urges Resignations

*WS0710110994 Simferopol KRYMSKA SVITLYTSYA in Ukrainian 24 Sep 94 p 1*

["Text" of declaration adopted by the Crimean Civic Council in Simferopol on 18 September]

[FBIS Translated Text] The crisis of power in the Crimea is logical because both the Crimean Supreme Soviet and President Yuriy Meshkov, along with his pro-Moscow government, have done nothing to overcome the economic crisis or improve the living standards and welfare of people. They have only been involved in overt political intrigues and frauds, cheating of voters, idleness, and making populist promises. As a result of this situation, they are totally incapable of objectively assessing their moves and internal squabbles, hence, they threaten the peace and stability of both the Crimea and Ukraine in general.

State power bodies—instead of resolving urgent issues—are involved in mutually damaging conflicts. Political phrases are blatantly and hypocritically masking these conflicts, which are indeed triggered by battles between criminal clans for the growing opportunities of controlling and redistributing state property and real estate.

The Crimean Civic Council has repeatedly warned against the danger of Crimean separatism triggered by an abnormal push for autonomy of a pro-Russian nature. Crimean separatism was further strengthened by the introduction of the office of president, the establishment of Crimean power bodies, support for the openly anti-Ukrainian policy pursued by the Russian Party of the Crimea and the Russian Movement of the Crimea, and the creation of the "Russia" block, the fifth column of Moscow in Ukraine.

Our key objective is the peace and stability of the Crimea. Taking into consideration the fact that Ukraine's destiny depends on these factors, we are doing everything possible to prevent an exacerbation of the situation.

It is obvious that the attempts to return to the so-called "zero option" will not liquidate the reasons for the crisis in Crimean power, but will also establish additional conditions for anti- Ukrainian operations in the Crimea. If a new government is established under these conditions—whether it is masked by names of a coalition government or a people's faith government—it will again be an antinational, pro-Russian government of the "Russia" block, which ignores the Constitution and state interests of Ukraine.

We are convinced that our fat-cat intriguers, who are only playing with Crimean statehood, have reduced the living standards of Crimean residents below the level of living standards of people in other regions of Ukraine. We predict that the crisis will worsen and become a serious threat to peace and civic accord in the Crimea. Therefore, the Crimean Civic Council, a legislature in opposition, demands that the Ukrainian Supreme Council and the president adopt urgent and decisive moves to overcome both the crisis of power in the Crimea and the reasons that could lead to a similar crisis in the future.

These moves should include:

1. The simultaneous resignation of the Supreme Soviet, the government, and the president of the Crimea, all of whom have placed themselves beyond the limits of the Ukrainian Constitution;

2. The holding of local elections to vote on the right of the Crimean Tatars to national self-determination;

The Crimean Civic Council—a representative body of the patriotic forces favoring Ukrainian statehood—states that it is ready to perform the functions of power and to actively participate in the establishment of local bodies of power.

### Kuchma Favors Nuclear Fuel Production

*AU0610143094 Kiev HOLOS UKRAYINY in Ukrainian 5 Oct 94 p 1*

[Report by the Press Service of Ukraine's Cabinet of Ministers and UKRINFORM: "At Ukraine's Cabinet of Ministers"]

[FBIS Translated Text] On 3 October, with the participation of Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma, the Cabinet of Ministers held its meeting. The session was presided over by Ukrainian Prime Minister Vitaliy Masol.

The session considered measures, elaborated on the recommendation of the Ukrainian president, for stabilizing the operation of atomic electric power plants and priority tasks in the development of nuclear power engineering.

Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma took part in the discussion of problems of nuclear power engineering. He stated that the present state of operation of the power engineering branch is critical.

The president spoke in favor of establishing the production of nuclear fuel in our state.

The Cabinet of Ministers will adopt corresponding decisions based upon the results of the discussion.

Borys Chepkov, chairman of the State Committee for Land Reform, delivered a report on the Draft State Program for Land Reform.

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At the request of the government, the draft program, which was generally approved by the session, will be considered within a month, by ministries, departments, and oblast councils of people's deputies, will then be amended, taking into account proposals and criticisms, and submitted to the Supreme Council for approval.

### Prime Minister Issues Statement on Stabilization Plan

*WS0710085894 Kiev VYBIR in English 0648 GMT 6 Oct 94*

["Statement for the newspapers" issued by Prime Minister Vitaliy Masol in Kiev on 28 September—from the "Ukrainian News" feature]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Ukraine at present time is at the first stage of its independent development. Severe economical crisis hampers the creation of a strong structural system of the state and development if democratic society.

The way out from this situation could be perceived in complete reorganization of economy, start of the a basic levers of the market in all branches of industry.

Financing of the state budget deficit and the balance of payments are impossible without involving outer sources of financing, such as new money emissions but printing of new money is the road to nowhere.

Realizing the critical character of the present social-economic situation in Ukraine the government and experts from the International Currency Fund have worked out the programme forwarded to overcoming the crisis and stabilization of macroeconomy. International Currency Fund provides financial support for implementation of this programme. Both sides have demonstrated wise and rational approach to the coordination of principal articles of the programme.

Pledging itself to the tasks foreseen by the programme the government of Ukraine realizes that their successful implementation is possible only in case of deep understanding of its importance and further support from international financial organizations. We consider this programme as a good...for fruitful discussions with companies which supply credits to Ukraine. Ukraine needs to have significant investments for structural reorganization of economy based on implementation of new technologies, improvement of environmental conditions, efficient use of people resources and improvement of their social protection.

Further reorganization of Ukrainian economy will be realized with provision of maximum protection for population by means of steps foreseen by Economical Programme and Memorandum. We rely our hopes for social-economical stabilization in the next year.
[Signed] V. Masol
[Dated] 28.09.94

### Trade Officials: GATT Membership Important

*WS0710104294 Kiev INTELNEWS in English 0453 GMT 7 Oct 94*

["Special to INTELNEWS" by Ivan Podzhan]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kiev, Oct. 6.—Foreign Trade Deputy Minister Andriy Honcharuk Thursday sought United States influence to help Ukraine join the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT).

"Cooperation with the United States in this field is extremely important and useful for Ukraine," Honcharuk told Darryl Johnson, U.S. administration deputy coordinator for humanitarian aid to Commonwealth of Independent States countries.

Honcharuk said Ukraine should accede to the GATT as soon as possible. Membership in this international organization is vitally important for development of Ukraine's exports because it ensures protection against discrimination in international trade, he said.

If Ukraine fails to join the GATT, "high tariffs and customs duties imposed on Ukrainian goods will be a serious obstacle for Ukraine's foreign trade with both the West and the East," Foreign Trade Minister Serhiy Osyka said recently. Ukraine's exports would further decline, seriously cutting into the country's hard currency earnings and boosting the foreign trade deficit. The result would be an increase in inflation and a weakening of the currency, he said.

Russia, Ukraine's main trade partner, is moving toward joining GATT by the end of this year. A regional free trade association could be established if Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus join at the same time.

"The terms of joining GATT will depend on how quickly Ukraine's laws will correspond with GATT demands," Osyka said. These demands include single import and export tariffs and intellectual property rights guarantees and strict dumping regulations.

### U.S. Private Aid Exceeds Government Aid

*WS0710083394 Kiev INTELNEWS in English 0653 GMT 6 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Kiev, Oct. 4.—United States Government specialists are in Kiev studying the possibility of giving Ukraine additional economic aid, presidential chief of staff Dmytro Tabachnyk said Wednesday.

The package is designed for countries making the transition to a market economy. "We cannot talk about what this means in numbers now," said Tabachnyk. "This type of special economic aid package was created by the U.S. Government and granted in the late 1980s and early 1990s to Poland, Hungary. In 1992—to Russia," he added.

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American aid is not enough, believes Tabachnyk. "Aid and investments from the U.S. Government are insignificant compared with possible sources of funding from private businesses in the United States," he said.

### Internal Troops Take On Defense Industry, Prison Security

*LD0610183094 Kiev UNIAN in Ukrainian 1615 GMT 6 Oct 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] Kiev [no dateline as received]—Lieutenant General Volodymyr Borysenko, commander of the Internal Security and Convoy Troops, told a regular briefing at Ukraine's Internal Affairs Ministry today, that one of the tasks entrusted to his force was to guard the 10 defense industry facilities of special importance and five nuclear power plants, and prevent their seizure by terrorists and theft of nuclear components. The force also supervises 22 settlements and 97 confinement establishments.

Volodymyr Borysenko told a UNIAN correspondent the situation in these establishments today was "not easy but manageable." There have not been any mass disobedience actions by convicts at the establishments in 1994, with five murders and 12 cases of grievous bodily harm recorded there so far this year. As a whole, however, criminality among prisoners has fallen by 25 percent.

Oleksiy Tymoshchuk, the force's first deputy commander and chief of staff, informed UNIAN there were 26 attempted escapes in 1994, including six by groups of convicts. Two convicts have not been found yet, with one of them escaping from a high security establishment in Odessa on 5 October, and the other from one in Donetsk. Operational data suggests the latter is in hiding in Russia. Oleksiy Tymoshchuk also revealed there was one case of convicts taking a hostage, who was freed after operational procedures were applied.

### Commentary Censures Kiev Statement on Crimea

*AU0610142294 Kiev MOLOD UKRAYINY in Ukrainian 4 Oct 94 p 1*

[Commentary by Volodymyr Prytula, MOLOD UKRAYINY special correspondent, from Simferopol: "President Kuchma Offers Salvation to His Colleague Meshkov?"]

[FBIS Translated Text] "President Kuchma Offers Salvation to His Colleague Meshkov?" This is how the 30 September statement by Volodymyr Horbulin, secretary of Ukraine's Security Council, about the situation on the peninsula is interpreted in the Crimea. Local observers believe that, in this way, Horbulin was expressing President Kuchma's own position. Not only is Kuchma trying to place mutineer Meshkov on the same level as the autonomy's legislative power, but he is also trying to protect the bankrupt Crimean president. Horbulin's statement reads, in particular, that "the president of the autonomy was elected by general ballot, and it is at least incorrect for the Supreme Council to change his status." After such moral support from Kiev, Yuriy Meshkov, who was previously subjected to obstruction on all sides, could dare to embark on yet another escapade. Most of the local parliamentarians are not only quite determined to see to it that the present Crimean president resigns, but they also want to rid the peninsula of the institution of the presidency in general, something that could be regarded as an intention to bring local legislation in line with Ukraine's Constitution. Kiev should have welcomed such attempts, all the more so since Meshkov's supporters do not conceal their antistate plans. One of the deputies—a member of the pro-Meshkov "Russia-Unity" faction—openly stated at a session: "Our goal is the unification of Ukraine with Russia. To achieve this, it is necessary for our state structure to match the Russian one with a strong presidential vertical line of command. Ukraine will also proceed along that road!" However, that was not the only reason for the internal political crisis in the Crimea. A few days ago, KRYMSKAYA GAZETA carried the text of the Meshkov-Saburov government decree under a telling title: "On the Procedure for Branches of Commercial Banks of the Russian Federation To Open and Operate on the Territory of the Crimean Republic." The same paper also published "Temporary Rules" for opening Russian banks. Specialists believe that the aforementioned decree and rules are at variance with Ukraine's current legislation. In addition, the openly protectionist nature of those documents is conspicuous. Local observers are convinced that precisely attempts on the part of Yevgeniy Saburov's team, which formed the government, to create preferential conditions in the Crimea for Russian financial and industrial capital, led to the constitutional crisis in the Crimea. The local elite could not agree to such blatant actions by the autonomy's president and government. The question naturally arises: Why is the Ukrainian president's entourage trying to rescue the bankrupt Crimean leader and his government?

### Hrynoyv Favors Federalization, Creates New Party

*AU0610130694 Kiev HOLOS UKRAYINY in Ukrainian 5 Oct 94 p 4*

[Report by Kostyantyn Paryshkura: "V. Hrynyov: Parties Are To Unite Ukraine"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Professor, head of the faculty of applied mathematics, and founder of the school of mathematical optimization of designs at the Kharkiv Polytechnic Institute, Volodymyr Hrynyov has finally changed his profession. Following the quite active acquisition of political experience at the CPSU's Democratic Platform, Kharkiv Rukh [Ukraine's People's Movement for Perestroyka] organization, Ukraine's Democratic Revival Party (of which he is still a member), "New Ukraine," and the MBR [Interregional Reform Bloc], he announced the creation of a new party of reform and liberal orientation on the basis of the MBR.

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"Politics must be reflected in human psychology as hopes," said Hrynyov at a meeting with journalists on 29 September. "This is the main point of party building." Then Volodymyr Borysovych [Hrynyov] again reiterated his adherence to Ukraine's federal structure and continued: "I realize that, today, this is dangerous." In the opinion of the presidential adviser for issues of regional policy, a post recently occupied by Hrynyov, parties exist for the state's political unification. It is necessary to create, without delay, strong parties on an all-Ukrainian scale. Hrynyov told journalists that organizing committees for creating a party on the basis of the MBR are already functioning in 16 regions and are in the stage of formation in yet another three regions. Its constituent congress may be held in November. The main principles in the activity of the future party are human rights, the capitalist method of production, and socialism in distribution. When asked by journalists to name some known politicians involved in the creation of the new party, Hrynyov said this: "There are several politicians, who are competent, authoritative, and active on the national scale, but you, most likely, do not know them." He replied in the negative to the question whether the new party will be a presidential one and added: "The president approved of the idea to create such a party, but in today's Ukraine, he cannot be a member of any party. He must be above parties." The party that is being created by Hrynyov, will support those of the president's actions that are in line with its political principles.

Therefore, as we have noticed, Hrynyov's activity aimed at creating a new party and his activity as a presidential adviser somewhat coincide in issues of regional policy. For that reason, he was asked many questions about the future structure of the state and about relations between regions and the center. "We need a European variant of relations between regions and the center. It is necessary to adopt something like a European charter on local self-government, instead of maintaining the Soviet matryoshka [a wooden doll containing progressively smaller dolls]. We must return to the institution of presidential representatives in oblasts—in accordance with the French or Spanish examples." A strong center and strong regions. This was the scheme proposed by Hrynyov, although without any serious substantiation. Answering the question whether the Council of Regions subordinated to the president will not become a prototype for another parliamentary chamber, Hrynyov said "no."

## Kuchma Issues Decree on Settlement of Business Contracts

*LD0610174794 Kiev UNIAN in Ukrainian 1615 GMT 6 Oct 94*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Kiev—President Leonid Kuchma has signed a decree on measures to ensure regular and efficient settlements on business contracts in Ukraine, the presidential administration press service reports.

According to the decree, payments on foreign trade contracts are made in accordance with the International Chamber of Commerce unified standards and practices for documented letters of credit, 1988 edition, and the International Chamber of Commerce unified standards for collection of payments, 1978 edition. Foreign trade contracts may, according to the established procedure, be ruled invalid if they fail to meet the requirements of the decree.

The Cabinet of Ministers has been instructed to publish the Unified Standards in the 'URYADOVYY KURIER' newspaper within two weeks. It is also required to approve within a month a regulation on standard payment terms and conditions in foreign trade contracts, and a regulation on payment protection with regard to contracts requiring payment in hard currency. [passage omitted]

## Presidential Decree on Promoting Import Regulation

*WS0710085994 Kiev VYBIR in English 0648 GMT 6 Oct 94*

[Decree signed by President Leonid Kuchma in Kiev on 21 September: "On Measures for Promoting State Policy for Imports Regulation"—from the "Ukrainian News" feature]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] In order to reduce trade balance deficit, and create conditions for leveling Ukrainian payment balance, protection of interests of subjects of entrepreneurship in Ukraine from unfair competition, and preventing it in course of importing goods (activities, services); reducing non-critical imports, rational usage of hard currency reserve; protecting Ukrainian markets from low-quality goods; preventing economically groundless rise in prices for imported goods, protecting consumers' interests, and according to Ukraine's status as a signatory to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), and according to norms and principles of the GATT '94, I resolve:

1. Establish an inter-departmental Commission for imports (further 'Inter-departmental Commission').

2. Provide that the First Vice Prime Minister is head of the Inter-departmental Commission by his position.

Head of the Inter-Departmental Commission has a first Deputy, who is Ukrainian Minister of Foreign Economic Affairs by his position; and a Deputy, Head of the Ukrainian State Duty Committee.

The Inter-departmental Commission includes, by their positions, Heads or Deputy Heads of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Affairs of Ukraine, the Ministry of Economy of Ukraine, the Ministry of Industry of Ukraine, the Ministry of Machine Building, the Ministry of Military Industrial Complex and Conversion of Ukraine, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Production of Ukraine, the Ukrainian Ministry of Health Protection, the Ukrainian Ministry of Finance, the Ukrainian Ministry of Justice, the Ukrainian Foreign

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Ministry, the Ukrainian Ministry of the Interior, the Ukrainian Security Service, the Ukrainian State Duty Committee, the Ukrainian Anti-monopoly Committee, the Ukrainian Committee for Standardization, Meteorology and Certification, the National Bank of Ukraine, and the State Export&Import Bank of Ukraine.

Head of the Inter-departmental Commission will submit, within a ten-day term, proposals for persons to join the Inter-departmental Commission, and, within a month, a Draft Regulation on the Inter- departmental Commission for Imports.

3. Specify the main tasks of the Inter-departmental Commission to be preparing proposals, providing for their implementation, and promoting measures for:

—reducing trade balance deficit of Ukraine and leveling payment balance of Ukraine;

—protecting interests of subjects of entrepreneurship in Ukraine from unfair competition, and discouraging such competitors: subjects of entrepreneurship, including foreign ones, who import goods (activities, services) to Ukraine;

—reducing amounts of non-critical imports, defining a trade roster of critical imports, and establishing benefits for its promotion;

—preventing economically groundless rise in prices for imported goods (activities, services).

4. The Inter-departmental Commission (considering possible measures taken by foreign countries with regard to limiting of goods (activities, services) by Ukraine) will:

—work out and provide for implementation of a mechanism of unilateral import limits, according to the norms and principles of GATT;

—define the amount and trade roster of critical imports;

—define a roster of imported products which may be produced in Ukraine; prepare proposals for providing tax and credit benefits to prospective manufacturers;

—according to international agreements signed by Ukraine, define a roster of states whose goods, when imported to Ukraine, are subject to preferences with regard to rates of the General Duty Tariff of Ukraine;

—develop a technique of correlating prices for foreign goods (activities, services) in the Ukrainian market, with economically effectual prices; and distinguish a mechanism of implementing tariff regulation measures in cases of groundless price rising; prepare and take measures to realize proposals for:

—differentiating tax rates for non-critical imports depending on the state of their origin and quality, as well as for taxation of tobacco and alcohol goods with the use of differentiated tax rates;

—defining legal frameworks for providing in Ukraine services connected with foreign goods; introducing duty for servicing imported goods, which are not provided with service by their manufacturer in Ukraine, and a compensatory duty on imported goods, which lack manufacturer's warranty in Ukraine;

—mechanism of realization of Article 10 of the Law of Ukraine "On Generalized Duty Tariff" in part of introducing season import duty;

—introduction of state registration of barter (commodity exchange) operations providing for control on timely and complete delivery of imported goods, according to a barter operation, and introduction of duty on barter operations.

5. Authorize the Inter-departmental Commission for Anti-dumping investigation of exported goods from Ukraine, to search for and investigate cases of importing dumping-priced goods to Ukraine and using subsidies, and submit proposals to authorities for applying anti-dumping compensatory duties to the importers.

6. Specify that international tenders are mandatory in cases of purchasing imported technological and other equipment which belongs to base funds of state enterprises, as well as goods (activities, services) paid for from state and local budgets, including those provided according to barter (commodity exchange) operations, if the cost of such equipment exceeds US $100,000.

7. Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine will agree the Government's decisions with this Decree.

[Signed] President of Ukraine Leonid Kuchma
[Dated] Kiev, 21 September 1994

## Living Standards Drop Marks 'End' to Inflation Control

*WS0710110794 Kiev INTELNEWS in English 0453 GMT 7 Oct 94*

[Report by Ed Zwirn]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The standard of living of the average Ukrainian deteriorated sharply over the past two weeks, as a widely- anticipated round of price increases for staples such as bread and sugar hit the state stores.

This short-term increase comes at the end of two months of consecutive price increases, according to the INTELNEWS Consumer Price Index, and almost certainly heralds an end to the government's recent success in keeping the lid on inflation.

The index scored a 24.9 percent increase for the most recent two- week period, or about 647 percent annualized. The overall increase since measurements began

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Feb. 24 is 46.2 percent, or about 75 percent annualized. The index now measures 146.2, with Feb. 24 equal to 100.

Food price increases again led the inflationary way this time, with the price of bread increasing by 71.8 percent, cooking oil by 66.3 percent, potatoes by 52.8 percent, sugar by 21 percent, butter by 13.3 percent and apples—11.5 percent.

In addition, certain transportation costs increased steeply. The price of a train ride from Kiev to Moscow rose 140 percent last week—effectively putting this "luxury" out of the reach of many ordinary citizens. This move was reportedly occasioned by Russian increases at the other end and the need to keep the fares balanced. The price of a liter of gasoline rose 53.3 percent during the period.

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## Belarus

### Lukashenka Presents Changes to Law on Self-Government

*WS0610122894 Minsk Radio Minsk Network in Belarusian 0800 GMT 6 Oct 94*

[Speech by President Alyaksandr Lukashenka at the 16th Supreme Soviet session in Minsk on 6 October; in Russian—live]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [passage omitted] A draft law on the introduction of changes and amendments to the law on local self-government and local economies—proposed for your consideration—comprises several key directions in reforming local government and self-government.

1. One level of soviets—the primary level—will be abolished. This refers to soviets for villages, settlements, towns (subordinated to a rayon), and rayons (within towns). The local administration will substitute for these types of soviets as well as their bodies, except rayon soviets in towns. The reason for such changes is as follows: Soviets at the primary level have, in fact, become decorative representative bodies. They cannot use the powers granted to them by the law on local self-government, because they lack both funds and appropriate staff to implement their powers. As for the representatives of the people in the aforementioned administrative-territorial units, the people will have deputies as their representatives in rayon, town, and oblast soviets. The people will be able to resolve their issues directly at meetings of residents, local referendums, and bodies of territorial and public self-government.

2. Powers of representative and executive bodies in provinces will be separated. Local soviets of deputies at primary and oblast levels will fulfill powers through representative bodies, that is, they will implement programs for local economic development—local budgets, local taxes, management and use of municipal property—as well as deal with issues directly connected with the activity of the soviets. They will deal, in particular, with issues concerning the system of soviets, expenditures for their maintenance, and the establishment of permanent commissions of a soviet. They will also hear reports by officials who are elected, appointed, or approved by a soviet. They will work with deputies, the electorate, and resolve other issues. In addition, according to Clause 121 of the Constitution, local soviets will fulfill supervisory functions—with the right to annul decisions which are not in line with our legislation, of the subordinated soviets and bodies of the executive power. As for the executive committees, they will deal directly with administration issues and not interfere with the activity of the local soviets.

I would especially like to emphasize in my speech the issue regarding the division of posts between the chairman of a soviet and the chairman of an executive committee. You remember that this issue emerged when the law on local self-government and local economies was adopted. To avoid conflicts between a chairman of a soviet and a chairman of an executive committee, the Supreme Soviet had adopted a decision to combine these positions. This step was logical at the time. It was, however, evident that this approach is not in agreement with one of the principles of local self-government—the division of functions between representative, executive, and judicial branches. This is Clause 3 of the law on local self-government and local economies. At the same time, the new Constitution has finally established the principle of division of functions among various branches of power. The aforementioned Clause 3 of the law on local self-government also refers to this issue. Therefore, we propose that positions of a chairman of a soviet and a chairman of an executive committee be separated. To avoid conflicts between these two officials, we propose that a position of non-staff chairman of a soviet be established. By the way, I appreciate the proposals that were submitted after I had presented this draft law, and I think that they deserve your consideration at this session.

3. The draft law on the introduction of changes and amendments to the law on local self-government and local economies foresees the abolishment of presidiums of local soviets. Their functions will be transferred to a chairman of a soviet and its staff and partially—to an executive committee. I can explain this approach as follows: Presidiums of local soviets have become in many respects decorative bodies duplicating the work of a chairman of a soviet and its permanent commissions. In general, work connected with the preparation of the session and the organization of deputies' work is performed by appropriate staff officials of a soviet. By the way, presidiums have, in fact, been abolished in many soviets.

4. This is a rather large group of changes connected with technical amendments to the law as proceeding from the Constitution.

The last thing that I would like to emphasize in my speech is as follows: The reform of the local government and self-government that is being submitted for your consideration is only the first step in reforming the power in provinces. The second step in reforming local power will be connected with a specific separation of functions of state management and local self-government. Appropriate proposals are being drafted and will be submitted for Supreme Soviet consideration next year. [passage omitted]

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## Kazakhstan

### Foreign Minister Meets Iranian Counterpart

*LD0610115894 Almaty KAZTAG in Russian 1100 GMT 6 Oct 94*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [No dateline as received]—On the second day of the Kazakh delegation's participation in the work of the 49th UN General Assembly session, delegation leader Foreign Minister Kanat Saudabayev met with the Australian Foreign Minister G. Evans. [passage omitted]

Possibilities for further development of relations between Kazakhstan and the Islamic Republic of Iran were discussed at a meeting between K. Saudabayev and his Iranian colleague, 'Ali Akbar Velayati. Emphasis was placed on the need to accelerate implementation of joint plans for transporting oil and gas from Kazakhstan through Iran, development of the infrastructure of transportation and communications, commercial and economic relations. The ministers discussed areas of joint cooperation in the field of creating a free economic zone in Aktau and the construction of ports and terminals in the Caspian Sea zone. [passage omitted]

### Russian Military Cooperation Treaty Ratified

*LD0610132094 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1232 GMT 6 Oct 94*

[By KAZTAG correspondent Tatyana Zhurbenko for TASS]

[FBIS Translated Text] Almaty, 6 Oct—With the wish that the Russians "take into account the goodwill of the Kazakh people" the republican Supreme Council ratified today the treaty on military cooperation between Kazakhstan and Russia. This statement shows that, while approving all the agreements reached by the heads of the two states, the parliamentarians of Kazakhstan expect a similar move from the State Duma.

Today's treaty, coming into force on both sides, would not only heighten the operational efficiency of Kazakhstan's army, but would also make the lives of thousands of Russophone officers easier, because they still cannot understand which state they are serving.

### Grain Harvest Could Be Down One-Third

*MM0710083394 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 6 Oct 94 p 1*

[Report by correspondent Vladimir Yelufimov under the "Field Work Diary" rubric: "Battle for Bread Is Waged in the Fields and Bakeries of Kazakhstan"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Republic of Kazakhstan—There are dead and wounded. At one of Atyrau's bakery's an old man and a young girl were trampled to death by a crowd incensed after many hours of waiting. The disadvantaged strata of the population—and the majority of Kazakhstanis can be categorized as such—are preparing for the worst and laying in stores of groats and pasta. The reasons for the latest bread panic are the expected manyfold increase in the prices of products made from flour, interruptions in baking bread in many places because of the nondelivery of the raw materials, the breakdown of extremely worn-out equipment in the bakeries, and people's disbelief that it will be possible to harvest the crop grown.

In South Kazakhstan Oblast, despite the most favorable weather conditions, they were threshing grain for two months instead of the former three to four weeks. The combine harvesters spent more time idle than working in the fields because of a shortage of spare parts, fuel, and lubricants. The logistics situation is no better in North Kazakhstan, to which the harvesting front shifted in September, but there the situation is made even worse by bad weather. Moreover, on a number of farms almost all the wheat fields were written off because of dry hot winds, and increased rain and snow are now making it difficult to harvest even that which they have managed with great difficulty to grow. It is already the beginning of October, but more than half the grain is still in the fields.

A combine's work load has increased from 270 to 350 hectares, and in some oblasts even to 400 hectares—a burden beyond poorly maintained machinery, and now even a miracle will be unable to help the farmers save all the crop grown. A lot of grain has already been dashed to the ground by the winds, and some sown areas will clearly be under snow. According to the most optimistic forecasts, the graingrowers of Kazakhstan will manage to thresh 16 million tonnes of grain, 8 million tonnes less than the average over the last eight years.

It would have been possible to harvest more, despite the fickleness of the weather, but the state failed to pay the peasants promptly for last year's grain, the money for futures contracts arrived in the farms' accounts late and not in full, and the peasants did not therefore have the wherewithal to acquire spare parts, fuel, and lubricants before the harvest. And when the government did authorize the use of grain left over from last year for this purpose, the spares depots were already empty. While those who had been able to buy them were held up at customhouses.

A strategic oversight in harvesting was also committed by the actual farmers. Banking on good weather, the majority of them cut too much grain for storage, but interruptions in the delivery of fuel and lubricants prevented their threshing it on time. In Kokchetav Oblast the gap between cutting and threshing is four times longer than it should be. Incidentally, even that which is actually harvested is not of the usual Kazakhstan quality—being at best third-grade. The yield is low. For Kazakhstan as a whole it has dropped to 8.6 quintals per hectare.

Daily 1 percent of the grain required to meet the state order arrives at the republic elevators. The peasants are

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not happy with the prices for hard-currency produce—they are virtually half world prices; they are not happy either with the indeterminate periods of payment for the crop already delivered to the state's storage facilities. Things have gone so far in Atyrau, Mangistau, and Kzyl-Orda Oblast that bakeries are closing down because they have nothing left in their grain bins.

Kazakhstan President Nursultan Nazarbayev, irritated at the intransigence of the commercial grain producers, has decided to "use his power." He has ordered that everyone be set five-day targets and that strict control be exercised, while hinting to the heads of administration that they could be removed from office for their harvesting work. So, presumably, they will make efforts. In short, this means food requisitioning targets!

## Kyrgyzstan

### President Akayev Interviewed

*MM0710094194 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Oct 94 p 4*

[Interview with President Askar Akayev by Yadviga Yuferova; Bishkek, date not given: "Askar Akayev: Russia Cannot Abandon Central Asia"]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Yuferova] Askar Akayevich, today Kirghizia [Kyrgyzstan] is described as an open state, and if you, as president, undertake any steps in an Asiatic, Western, or Russian direction, analysts are not left wondering about what may happen. You met with Nazarbayev and Karimov—a bank and customs union for the three states was organized. You went to Paris—and brought back $60 million from the IMF for the structural overhaul of industry....

[Akayev] As it happens, whether I am in the United States, China, or in France, I always stress: You are great powers, but our main partner is Russia. It is another matter that Russia has found itself with a huge number of problems in the post-Soviet Muslim world. And for either side to postpone the settlement of these problems means to disregard the tranquillity of a neighbor, and that means one's own tranquillity.

[Yuferova] In Bishkek, I happened to run up against the sharp reaction of Russians to A.I. Solzhenitsyn's public statements about how Russia should altogether step back from the post-Soviet Muslim world and withdraw from there the whole Russian-speaking population, for there is a different religion in that region, and the Asiatic peoples will nevertheless look toward the East.

[Akayev] It is difficult to comment on this situation.

There are some indisputable facts—the closeness of the Asiatic and Near East countries, based on the binding force of religion, culture, traditions, and, for some, even language. This is a complex knot of problems which, in my view, must nevertheless remain within the borders of the independent states existing now.

Today, though, it is a question of the position of Christians in a Muslim world. When biting words are heard from Zhirinovskiy's lips, the Kirghiz Slavs know the value of this and they do not take it seriously.

But traditionally, the intelligentsia relates to Aleksandr Isayevich with heightened reverence. Furthermore, people still perceive Ostankino's television programs as a declaration of Moscow's policy. Hence the sharp reaction by second- to fourth-generation Russians living in Kirghizia to what they see as the Kremlin's anti-Russian policy.

I can say on my own behalf: One of the most serious state problems is preserving the stability of a multiethnic state, and good-neighborly relations with Muslim, Buddhist, and Christian countries.

[Yuferova] You spent 17 years in Leningrad, you graduated from an institute, and there you became a doctor of sciences. Are you reproached for having a pro-Russian orientation?

[Akayev] In democratic Kirghizia it is possible to criticize the president for a great deal, including, as you say, the Russian sin.

I have said time and again that Leningrad is my second home, but this does not stop me from relating pragmatically to the problem of Slavs in Kirghizia.

[Yuferova] Are you thinking of the exodus of highly qualified personnel, the "brain drain"? As a former president of the Academy of Sciences, you know the price of this.

[Akayev] I am thinking, for all that, of other values—the stability of the republic.

I acceded to the presidency immediately after the Osh tragedy, when, in the space of two days of interethnic carnage, hundreds of Uzbeks and Kirghiz died senselessly. By some miracle, we spared the republic a second Karabakh. President Karimov's clear position helped, the conflict was successfully localized and smothered, and the outbreak of civil war was prevented. I believe that the republic's stability today is guaranteed by three peoples—namely, 2.3 million Kirghiz, 1 million Slavs, and 600,000 Uzbeks.

A table can stand on four legs. It can even stand on three. But it will not stay up on two. The exodus of one nation—the Uzbeks, or Russians—will tip the delicate balance of interests.

[Yuferova] And nevertheless, over 100,000 Russian-speaking citizens emigrated beyond the republic borders last year, and this year around 40,000 have left.

[Akayev] The Kirghiz Slavs are my personal anguish. In the past, serious distortions in terms of language were tolerated by the parliament. This summer, I issued an edict "On Measures To Regulate the Migration Process in the Kirghiz Republic," and the government has just

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adopted a detailed resolution for its implementation. The final introduction of official paperwork in the state language will be postponed until the year 2005. Freedom of choice of language used for scientific works, managing technical documentation, and so on, has been reinforced.

[Yuferova] According to data from sociologists, language is not the main reason why Slavs are leaving their native Kyrgyzstan today.

[Akayev] That's right, the most important thing is the socioeconomic conditions.

The situation was such that highly qualified personnel from Russia, Ukraine, and Belorussia [Belarus] used to work at the largest industrial enterprises, including defense enterprises.

Today, the lot of these enterprises is extremely difficult, and the majority of them are grinding to a halt—the consumer of the product is situated beyond the republic's borders, and workers have not been paid for months. In my view, the most important condition for halting the migration process is the structural overhaul of industry, its revitalization. Catering for just one migrant in Russia costs, according to some estimates, 5 million rubles, not to mention a whole range of new problems for the family and the state.

If you cannot get away from these problems, then why not resolve them with the least possible expenditure—send it in the form of technical credits to those enterprises where the work force is predominantly Russian?

[Yuferova] Do people know about this idea in Moscow?

[Akayev] I proposed that Russia buy up a controlling bloc of shares in 29 leading enterprises, and embark upon the creation of joint production units.

Yeltsin was delighted by the idea, and Chernomyrdin was in favor. But the presidents' agreement on setting up a Russian-Kirghiz holding company and financial-industrial groups has gotten bogged down in the corridors of the bureaucracy.

This idea will not brook delay, and not just because with the first successes the Slavs will cash in their tickets and unpack the containers holding their household effects. The point lies elsewhere.

It is common knowledge that we received the first $60 million from the IMF for the structural overhaul of our industrial sector this year. Their experts also selected 29 enterprises.

[Yuferova] What you are trying to say is that Russia is overlooking its strategic interests by declaring through the lips of other advisers that the policy of reintegration of the former USSR contradicts the tasks of Russia's economic development, as it is more important to modernize its own industry so as to preserve a monopoly position on the markets of the CIS.

[Akayev] I am saying nothing new: Russia's reluctance to participate effectively in the reintegration process, or the slowing down of the pace, may squeeze it out of the Central Asian market, and limit the chance of again becoming the generally recognized leader in our region.

Even when leaving, people today are not selling their apartments but are keeping them on with the intention of earning the money to return here, home. Recently, I was at the opening of the Sulton-Sary Ore-Mining Combine, which is located at a height of 3.5 km, and it was with joy that I saw Slavs who had come back to us again.

[Yuferova] I heard many good things in Bishkek about the Kirghiz-Slav University which opened a year ago on the initiative of the two presidents.

[Akayev] In our country today this is the most prestigious institution, and it is financed by the two states. Students are taught by leading scientists and politicians, and Russia's Foreign Minister A. Kozyrev came for the opening.

[Yuferova] Do you, personally, continue to have firm links with many Russian scientists?

[Akayev] Yes. And not only with the Leningrad school of physicists, opticians, and holographers. My new job as president forced me to seek out contacts with Russian social scientists, legal experts. S.S. Alekseyev and his students did much to set up progressive laws for the transition from a planned and command economy to a market economy.

Sometimes, I would hear people ask: Why is a Russian or a Jew writing laws for the Kirghiz people? I always laugh this off: Intelligence has no nationality, just as politics has no sex.

[Yuferova] What is the theme of your doctoral dissertation?

[Akayev] Coherent optical computers.

[Yuferova] ?

[Akayev] It is very simple. Particles of light move around like a crowd on a street, some step by step, some hopping about, and each in its own direction. If you organize the particles—if they are compelled to march in line—the effect given is of a laser beam. Incidentally, a loving couple is a coherent couple, where accord prevails.

[Yuferova] Askar Akayevich, unfortunately it is not only Slavs who are leaving Kirghizia but Germans too, who settled here over 100 years ago. I managed to spend some time in the village of Rot Front, which used to be 90-percent German, and now there are only around 50 families left.

[Akayev] There is a remarkable man there—Rudolf Koop. He keeps horses, he is the head of a large family, and he can converse in three languages without an accent. I often say to him: Uncle Rudolf, when I meet

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Kohl for talks, I will take you as an interpreter.... The community preserved the German language thanks to the prayer house. And he learned Kirghiz, as he himself says, pointing to the village near the foothills, at the Arpatyktyrskiy University. As for Russian, as for us all, it is the language of interethnic intercourse.

It is no coincidence that I am recounting the family background of Koop, his involvement with horses and producing the elixir of life—koumiss—in such detail. This is an example of the norm, when people have preserved their culture in a dignified manner and become rich through their profession, and through the knowledge and language of another people. I regret that the Kirghiz Germans, like those of the Volga Region and the Kazakh Germans, are leaving for their historical motherland. Admittedly, many of them are awaiting the next stage of land reform. Imagine, Rudolf Koop—the owner of 50 horses, and the leaseholder of a plot of land known as Belsaz. Why would he want to go anywhere?

[Yuferova] As Uncle Rudolf says, I will pitch my tent by whichever hillside I please.

[Akayev] Precisely. The German ambassador and I have often discussed this problem. Germany is also keen to help people to live more prosperously here, and not to seek other surroundings.

[Yuferova] Do you get the feeling that the various diasporas are gravitating toward some degree or other of organization?

[Akayev] We have around 25 national-cultural centers which form part of the assembly of the peoples of Kirghizia. Once a quarter, as a rule, I meet with them.

Once I joked: Let's begin the reunification of North and South Korea in Kirghizia—we have two communities with leanings toward the two Korean sides.

I pondered for a long time on how to preserve Kirghizia's main wealth—its multiethnic composition. Everyday nationalism, the plague of the 20th century, has sown suspicion among neighbors. Kirghizia has not been able to avoid this either. I constantly worry that there should be a fair representation not only of the eponymous nation, but also the Slavs, Uzbeks, Germans, Dungans, and Uigurs in the state organs of power.

[Yuferova] Kirghizia is one of the few republics where all creeds get on peacefully together. Does the condition of a society's religious facet affect the political well-being of a state?

[Akayev] In our country, religion means more than belief. It is another way of life, a part of the people's culture. Kirghiz people are accepting and tolerant, and there have never been any conflicts on religious grounds in our country. Although it is essential to forecast the situation. It is important to avert the influence of fundamentalism in the south of Central Asia, in the Fergana Valley—where Tajiks, Kirgiz, and Uzbeks live—whose emissaries make their way there from Afghanistan.

It will be bad enough if the communists join forces with the nationalists. But there will be real trouble if the communists unite with religious extremists and fanatics.

[Yuferova] How do Orthodox believers feel in a Muslim environment?

[Akayev] It would be nice to think that they feel comfortable. There is no encroachment on belief, although there are other problems which are at the center of affairs today. Because of the outflow of Slavs, some priests are also leaving, and parishes are closing down.

We have good relations with Father Vladimir, who coordinates the work of 40 parishes. We are both adopted inhabitants of St. Petersburg: Father Vladimir graduated from the Leningrad Theological College. There is no particular statistic, but when resolving fundamental state problems I sense the support of the republic's Orthodox believers.

[Akayev] Around 1,000 km of the border between Kirghizia and China is protected by Russia's 3,000 border troops. Undoubtedly, this, too, is accepted by all unequivocally?

[Yuferova] Yes, at the session of heads of state I heard repeated cries: Why are you advocating a single border—defend it yourself. It is easy for great big Ukraine, perhaps, to argue this, but it is difficult for us to do this. There is a treaty on collective security and a number of bilateral agreements with Russia, and we are grateful for help in protecting not only Kirghizia but also the CIS border. How can there be any talk of economic union if this border is transparent?

Here is just one example. There is a non-visa entry regime between Turkmenia and Iran. As a result, the Iranians move around freely not only in one neighboring state. This is the theme of a tense dialogue between Uzbekistan and Turkmenia. Here, I unequivocally stand on the side of Karimov. Transparent borders and a unified customs union within the CIS, but firm borders beyond its bounds.

Russian Border Troops Commander A. Nikolayev has often visited us in the republic. It seems that this diplomat and enlightened military man will succeed in reviving the former might of the current southern borders of the CIS.

[Yuferova] Askar Akayevich, does it not seem to you that the problem lies not in the external borders but in the internal disposition of the individual who, for some reason, does not wish to become a citizen of the world today, but more and more seeks to be a son of his own people?

[Akayev] It seems, as Bernard Shaw said, that in a healthy individual, nationality, like the spine, is something he is not really aware of, although he has it.

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Since, at the close of the second millennium, mankind has been seized by that most dangerous of diseases—nationalism, which symptoms are manifested even among the most prosperous peoples—we must through patience, labor, and respect for the life of others and ourselves save ourselves from the end of the world. Incidentally, the love for one's own family and people may help here more than anything.

### Akayev Addresses Nation on Referendum

*LD0610124994 Bishkek SLOVO KYRGYTZSTANA in Russian 27 Sep 94 p 1*

[FBIS Translated Text] Address to the people by Kyrgyz President Askar Akayev on the referendum (nationwide ballot) scheduled for 22 October 1994:

Dear friends! Political developments in our republic have unfolded in such a way that we are holding a referendum for the second time this year. In January the people had to decide whether they support the president and his policies. On 22 October the people must decide on constitutional amendments.

The point of my address is to answer questions that have arisen or may arise in the light of the decision to hold a referendum.

In general, I think we have every reason to state that the referendum in Kyrgyzstan is objectively becoming one of the most real and effective forms of democracy.

True, people may say that although the referendum really is one of the important achievements in the Kyrgyz Republic, why are we restricting it to political issues? After all, right now, as winter approaches, people have much more mundane, everyday problems on their minds: Getting their wages or pensions on time, feeding their children, and heating their homes.

All that is true. Economic problems are a priority at any level nowadays: At republican and local level, in the state and in every family. What can be said in this context? Are any words really necessary?

There are some moments, however, when one cannot avoid politics, moments when political stability is vitally necessary for revitalizing the economy, getting out of crisis and improving living standards. Now is just such a moment. In the future—perhaps the near future—the state authorities will certainly have to consult the opinions and wishes of the people about the choice of economic strategy, the use of our natural resources, and social security guarantees. This should be done both by a national referendum and by local referendums, as well.

There are also quite a lot of people who, while approving the idea of a referendum, express their concerns about the expenditure it will involve at this difficult juncture. One cannot but admit that such doubts have some justification. We are taking this into account and want to combine the referendum with elections to the representative institutions of local government. They are to be held the same day and this will save the taxpayers from any additional burden.

In short, I think we can reach understanding on common approaches to the referendum. Without this understanding it would have been very difficult for me to speak about specific aspects of the way the referendum is going to be held.

Now some more remarks of a general nature. The experience of the first few years of our state independence has led to a situation where we have to try to reinterpret many ideas in various spheres of public life and to assess the meaning of some institutions of political democracy in a new light. I think that is only natural. As the ancients used to say, experience really is the best teacher. Only one thing remains constant: the understanding of the fact that individual freedom and the power of the people are the principal immutable values of a democratic society. I have always considered free elections and referendums to be the supreme direct expression of people's power. With this fundamental principle of democracy as a basis, I signed the Edict on the Referendum on Amendments to the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic on 21 September 1994.

Now I will speak about the contents of the edict. Two amendments to the Constitution will be put to the referendum. One of them deals with the constitutional right of the people to introduce amendments and additions to the Constitution. It is thus intended to strengthen the democratic foundations of the republic's constitutional system. The purpose of the second amendment is to improve the way that legislative power functions, and to ensure that national and local interests are taken into account more fully in the republic's supreme representative structure through the establishment of a two-chamber zhogorku kenesh [parliament].

The intention is, therefore, to eliminate the quite substantial shortcomings of the Constitution. The question naturally arises, and it is one that I have asked myself, of how we could have adopted a Constitution containing such shortcomings, which we will now have to eliminate at a referendum a year and a half later.

When I try to make sense of this situation I come to the conclusion that we probably could not have avoided mistakes at that point. Today it has become obvious how right some people were when they maintained that approval of the Constitution by the Supreme Council rather than by a Constitutional Assembly would lead to individual, very important clauses being excised from the constitutional draft, and when they said that parliament would not be able to help looking out for its own interests. That was what actually happened. Once parliament had rejected the Constitutional Committee's proposal that the Constitution should be adopted by a national kurultay [assembly], it predetermined that it would have serious flaws. I remember the Supreme

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Council's irreconcilable opposition to the Constitutional Committee's proposal—some delegates calling this proposal impracticable and pretty absurd. Yet at the same time the Constitution of Estonia was being adopted by referendum, as was the Constitution of Lithuania, while Latvia's Constitution was being adopted at a Constitutional Assembly, and Russia's Constitution was being prepared for a referendum. It is clear that none of these constitutions gives the people a back-seat role or replaces them with the parliament. I have no wish to overdramatize the situation that has arisen here, but judge for yourselves: By the will of our parliamentarians the people have been excluded from being a subject of the constitutional process, to put it in legal language. A national referendum was not named as one of the ways of changing the Constitution. The parliamentarians think that only they are worthy of this great mission.

But it is impossible to deprive the people of their natural right to be the only source of state power and the bearer of sovereignty, regardless of whether this right is laid down in the Constitution or not. It is as inseparable a part of the people as their name, the land they live on, and the language they think and speak in.

Naturally, not all constitutional amendments, changes, and additions can be adopted by means of a referendum. When we speak about making changes to the wording of articles of the Constitution it is obvious that parliament and its professional legislators should do this job. It is therefore only fundamental constitutional provisions that have been submitted for the referendum on 22 October 1994, provisions that require further specification and detailed elaboration in various chapters and articles of the Constitution by means of thorough discussions in parliament.

In connection with the above I would like to emphasize one more circumstance. I am sure that in the future any amendments to the chapter of the first Constitution, establishing general constitutional principles and the structure and activity of the state, should only be made through a nationwide vote.

The direct dialogue between the state authorities and the people, which is the practice in Kyrgyzstan, expresses not only the mentality of our people and certain psychological traits of the national character, but also some general laws applying to the democratization of public life in today's world. In recent decades the referendum has become increasingly firmly established as practice in many countries on different continents.

Now for the second question of the referendum—the two-chamber parliament. The critical remarks that I addressed to parliament in connection with the adoption of the Constitution do not in any way mean a depreciation of its role in the general system of democracy. In this sense the parliament and parliamentarism have great potential. The problem is, to my mind, to ensure optimum realization of this potential.

The Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic envisages a standing one- chamber parliament. Strictly speaking, the high respect for the Constitution, which the people's deputies have called for so often, should have obliged them to dissolve parliament after the Constitution was adopted and to organize elections to a new parliament without delay. However, the deputies did not want to give up their mandates. Well, as popular wisdom has it, every cloud has a silver lining. With the dynamism characteristic of a transition period, political realities in the republic began to produce a series of arguments in favor of a two-chamber parliament.

Initially it became apparent that the republic did not have the money to maintain a professional parliament of the size envisaged in the Constitution—105 deputies with a great number of administrative staff. Then quite a sensible idea was raised—do we really need a standing parliament with such numbers of staff at all? After all, we know that not all of a parliament's functions require it to operate on a standing basis. While legislative activity is really impossible without this, the representative function of parliament—reflecting the specific local interests of regions, districts, and towns in its activities, on the contrary, assumes that the deputies maintain a continuous day-to-day relationship with the electorate and with the life of these territorial entities.

There appeared other arguments in favor of a two-chamber parliament, borrowed, in particular, from the Russian experience. These are the arguments. A two-chamber parliament more fully expresses the complex and diverse hopes of people. Such a parliamentary structure provides a more stable balance of powers between the legislative and executive authorities because of the mutual controls exerted by the two chambers. As a final point, the conditions are created for effective legislative work.

There were, of course, counter-arguments. The main one is that a two-chamber parliament is only for federal or large states; that such institutions involve at least a certain amount of overkill. However, the experience of the rest of the world provides evidence of a different kind. The experience of large states such as Italy, not so large ones such as the Netherlands, small ones such as Panama, and very little ones like Iceland, have two-chamber parliaments that operate successfully and demonstrate the need for them, even though these countries are not federations. Better minds than us have said that there are more things on earth than the wisest of us could ever dream of. So let us not intimidate each other with references to old text books; let us use our own wit and experience practice, while critically interpreting the experience of others.

On the subject of the numbers in the zhogorku kenesh and its chambers: The Constitution states that there should be 105 deputies, and this number is, I suppose,

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difficult to reject. This number has been discussed thoroughly, and all the factors and criteria taken into account. In short, I think we have no grounds for reviewing these figures.

The Assembly of People's Representatives clearly cannot comprise less than 70 deputies, since it is not only the large territorial entities that must be represented in it. We want to hear the voices of the smallest and most remote corners of our mountainous country here in the chamber.

The Legislative Assembly will have 35 people who will fully devote themselves to lawmaking. This number is not too small for our republic. You will recall that only 10 or 15 out of the 350 deputies in the former zhogorku kenesh met the requirements that should be demanded of professional parliamentarians.

Even now people keep asking me whether the heads of local state administrations, ministers, or in short, anyone who holds a state post can stand for parliament. It really is no simple question. It is resolved in different ways in different states. Even in countries that have immense experience and a high standard of parliamentarism, and which are the acknowledged authorities on constitutional affairs, there are also different approaches to whether holding the position of deputy is compatible with other state duties. We cannot find an unambiguous answer to this question by looking at the practice in these countries.

Let us look at the logic and meaning of the bans that we have on this account in our Constitution. Article 56, Paragraph 4 of the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic bans deputies of the zhogorku kenesh from holding any post in the state administration, or in the judicial organizations, or from engaging in enterprise. To my mind, this ban applies to deputies who work on a professional basis. This is naturally incompatible with other official or industrial activities in principle.

It is another thing when we speak about the other chamber of the zhogorku kenesh, the Assembly of People's Representatives. When they are working in session, as they do periodically, deputies cannot, of course, leave their posts. As a matter of fact, most of them will be elected as deputies precisely because of the activities they are engaged in, which allow them to perceive and express the interests of the territorial units—the regions, towns, and districts—as clearly as possible. The restrictions applying to this chamber should evidently be retained only for ministers and other government members, whose job it is to fight for the primacy of republican rather than local, often competing interests. I would like to hope that the zhogorku kenesh will share this view and make the appropriate changes to the Constitution.

I cannot avoid expressing my attitude to another question, one which is not directly connected with the referendum. However, without a solution to it everything I have said about a future parliament becomes fairly meaningless. It is the problem of fair ethnic representation. We cannot, I think, lay down quotas for this in law. The main role here belongs to parties and to public associations, organizations and movements. During the forthcoming elections they must not lose sight of this reference point and must display all possible concern to ensure ethnic diversity in the future parliament. Nor can the government stay on the sidelines. It must work through its organizations and institutions to guarantee members of ethnic minorities equal opportunities in the competition to win the mandate of a parliamentary deputy.

Dear friends! I call on you to take an active part in the nationwide vote. Nationwide support for the referendum not only means resolving important matters relating to strengthening the foundations of the republic's constitutional system and improving the way the zhogorku kenesh operates, but also means ensuring optimum coordination between all branches of state power, and guaranteeing political stability in the republic. This is a necessary precondition for accomplishing the vitally important social and economic tasks of today.

### Akayev Edict Opens Embassy in India

*LD0610191494 Bishkek Kyrgyz Radio First Program Network in Kyrgyz 1000 GMT 6 Oct 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] Edict by the president of the Kyrgyz Republic on establishing an embassy of the Kyrgyz Republic in the Republic of India:

In light of the diplomatic relations established between the Kyrgyz Republic and the Republic of India at embassy level, and with the aim of promoting the further development of political, trade, economic, scientific, technical, and cultural relations between the two republics, I decree:

1. An embassy of the Kyrgyz Republic is to be established in the Republic of India.

2. The Government and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic is instructed to adopt a resolution on an embassy of the Kyrgyz Republic in the Republic of India by 15 October 1994, and to deal with organizational matters and financial support for it.

[signed] President of the Kyrgyz Republic, Askar Akayev

## Tajikistan

### Russian Military Threaten Retaliation

*LD0610195794 Dushanbe Radio Tajikistan in Tajik 1200 GMT 6 Oct 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] Yesterday [5 October], unknown persons fired a grenade launcher at a vehicle belonging to the Russian Border Troops, which was carrying military personnel, workers, and staff to their residence in one of the city's districts. As a result Oleg Yuryevich Barilov, a warrant officer, was badly injured and died and the

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vehicle caught fire. The other six passengers including two women were lucky and did not sustain any injuries.

The Military Prosecutor of the Border Troops and the Interior Ministry are investigating the incident. Lieutenant General Chechulin, the commander of the Russian Border Troops, regards these acts of terrorism, coming on the eve of the arrival of the UN technical group in Tajikistan, as the actions of an irreconcilable section of the opposition who want to intimidate people and undermine the collective efforts of the UN and Russia to normalize the situation in Tajikistan by peaceful means.

It was noted that the Russian Border Troops will not interfere in internal conflicts, but they will deliver a decisive blow in retaliation to this action by the irreconcilable part of the opposition.

### Candidate Appeals For Observers to Elections

*LD0710062894 Khudzhand TIROZ-I JAHON in Russian 1 Oct 94 p 1*

[Appeal issued by "election agents" for Abdumalik Abdullojonov, candidate for the presidency of the Republic of Tajikistan]

[FBIS Translated Text] To the UN Secretary General, His Excellency Butrus Butrus-Ghali; Mr. Bill Clinton, the President of the United States; Mr. Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin, the president of Russia; Mr.Islam Abdughaniyevich Karimov, the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan; Mr. Arthur Rois, head of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe [CSCE] mission in Tajikistan:

At this difficult time for Tajikistan, we address you with a sense of deep concern for the future of our young state. The prolonged socio-political and socio-economic crisis can be overcome only through political reforms accepted by the Tajik people and supported by the world community. History has given us an opportunity to show that Tajikistan adheres to the path of democracy and is ready for political renewal by means of a nationwide referendum to approve the new constitution and elections to the presidency of the Republic of Tajikistan.

Recognizing our responsibility to the people of Tajikistan, we consider it our civic duty to present a number of proposals for your consideration which concern the political reforms in Tajikistan and will ensure their democratic nature:

1. It is necessary to create a commission comprising officials from international organizations that will be able to check the electoral register in constituencies that are located in areas where armed confrontations have taken place, and also determine the number of voters who are outside Tajikistan so as to ensure the necessary conditions for their active participation in the nationwide referendum to approve the new constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan, and for their participation in the presidential elections.

2. We believe that the voting papers and ballot boxes should be prepared outside the Republic of Tajikistan and distributed to constituencies, and that the voting process should take place in the presence of international observers in order not to allow the elections to be falsified. The necessary technical assistance in organizing the election can be provided by the United Nations and CSCE, which act as guarantors that democratic principles will be observed both during election campaigns and when counting up the results of nationwide elections.

These proposals are aimed at ensuring the democratic progress of the political reforms and preventing attempts to disrupt or falsify the results of the voting. We should like to draw your attention as well to the fact that some sociopolitical organizations, in particular the Union of Progressive Forces of Tajikistan, have spoken about these issues and issued their appeal officially.

We are all certain that our appeal will find understanding on your part and that you will offer help in resolving the issues presented.

Yours, with respect: election agents for Abdumalik Abdullojonov, candidate for the presidency of the Republic of Tajikistan: Kh.Oripov, Ye.Qurbanov, S.Karimov, Yu.Ahmedov.

Editorial note: The editorial office of TIROZ-I JAHON received this appeal from the election agents of the presidential candidate with the request that it be published. We are obliging them.

### UN Military Observers Meet Opposition

*LD0710092494 Dushanbe Radio Tajikistan Network in Tajik 0800 GMT 6 Oct 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] Today a UN observers delegation held a news conference at the office of the UN mission to Tajikistan. Liviu Botha, the head of the UN mission in Tajikistan, opened the news conference and introduced those present.

Then the floor was given to Mr. Hutter, the head of the UN observers. In his speech Mr. Hutter mentioned that he had recently had meetings with representatives of the Tajik Government, which were held in an atmosphere of mutual understanding. The world joyfully welcomed the signing of the cease-fire agreement and a halt to other acts of hostility on the border between Tajikistan and the Islamic State of Afghanistan, and inside Tajikistan, which took place in Tehran, the capital of the Islamic Republic of Iran. We are very pleased that the opposition and the Tajik Government delegation sat round the negotiating table and came to the conclusion that what they were doing was not only important for them but also beneficial to their neighboring countries.

I believe that peace and tranquillity will be established in Tajikistan, Mr. Hutter said. Later, local and foreign

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correspondents asked questions. Mr. Hutter gave satisfactory replies to their many questions. In particular, he stated that two military observers were in Tajikistan and they were soon to be joined by another 15 UN military observers. We have had fruitful meetings with Tajik Government officials and we expect to meet the opposition as well, he said.

## Uzbekistan

### Property Committees Sign Cooperation Accord

*LD0710091494 Tashkent NARODNOYE SLOVO in Russian 27 Sep 94 p 1*

[FBIS Translated Text] The State Committee for Property of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Russian State Committee for Property have signed an agreement on the mutual exchange of information and technical assistance.

According to this document—with the aim of organizing mutual aid in the field of privatizing state property, managing state property, and supporting enterprise—both sides will supply each other with information of a scientific, technical, methodological, normative, and organizational nature, and also with legislative documents concerning the main areas of their activities. There is also an agreement on a more active exchange of opinions and accumulated experience, with the aim of drawing their positions closer together on issues concerning the implementation of economic reforms and the formation in their countries of a market environment favorable to joint enterprise, investment, and carrying out economic activity.

The organization of seminars, training courses, and the exchange of specialists for developing complex projects that are important for both sides, are being planned.

### Russian Journalists Hit by Restrictions

*MM0610182094 Moscow ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI in Russian 6 Oct 94 First Edition p 3*

["Viewpoint" article by Vyacheslav Yelagin: "Berufsverbot? That Could Describe the Restrictions on the Work of Russian Journalists"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Newspapers and journals are increasingly reporting on conflicts between journalists and the local authorities on the territory of ther post-Soviet area. And it is not only local media representatives who are out of favor, but foreign correspopndents too, more often than not Russians. Moscow has repeatedly drawn attention to this kind of thing.

Certainly, you would not describe the status of Russian journalists in Uzbekistan as good, unfortunately. They are often accused of disseminating "false and unfriendly pieces of journalism." Accreditation of correspondents is now strictly controlled and IZVESTIYA and INTERFAX are expressly denied the right to do their particular jobs. Some of them are essentially in an illegal position. They are obliged to give the Republic of Uzbekistan Embassy in Moscow notice of their arrival and it will then notify the Uzbek Foreign Ministry. The main thing is that access to sources of information has been restricted. Sometimes you do not know what Russian journalists have done to be denied the opportunity to attend the republic top leadership's press conferences. "Ostankino" and "RT" broadcasts are restricted in Uzbekistan and "Mayak" radio broadcasts are cut. Nonetheless, television broadcasts from Moscow are rated very highly here. Are these bans and restrictions among the factors prompting an emigration boom by the 3-million-strong Russian-speaking population of the republic?

The Uzbek media's approach to the Russian issue is ambiguous. Of course, not everything is that bad here. Russian topics are ever present in both printed and electronic media in the republic. Russian and Uzbek press organs have started to exchange pages. But they also publish items on Moscow's foreign policy and Russian leaders' statements that are not entirely objective. And the claims that Russia is effectively the "pet and parasite" of the former center, while Uzbekistan's role is that of the "outcast," do not ring true at all. In fact, without Moscow's support Uzbekistan would lapse into an "information coma," since Russia still supplies large quantities of paper, printing materials and equipment, spare parts, and television and radio equipment.

Of course, you cannot discount the Uzbek side's motives with regard to relations with the Russian media. Some materials, above all television materials, do not conform to the national ways and traditions of the Uzbek people and are alien to Islamic laws. I think the time has come to conclude a bilateral intergovernmental agreement on the status of Russian Federation and Republic of Uzbekistan correspondents on our countries' territories together with all the rights and guarantees of their journalistic activities. Given that the legal basis for this already exists—the CIS countries' Bishkek agreement on cooperation in the information sphere, which dates from October 1992.

### Premier Receives German Business Delegation

*LD0710085894 Tashkent Uzbek Television First Program Network in Russian 1400 GMT 5 Oct 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] Uzbek Prime Minister Abdulkhasim Mutalov has met a delegation of German businessmen, who are in our republic with the aim of studying Uzbekistan's economic potential and establishing mutually advantageous contacts. However, as contacts with the Winkler company—represented by its chairman Wolfgang Fust—are already stable enough, the meeting discussed expanding rather than establishing mutually advantageous cooperation.

In particular, it is likely that documents on creating a joint venture that will produce and sell mini-bakeries is going to be signed at the end of the German entrepreneurs' visit.

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During the meeting it was emphasized that developing cooperation meets the interests of both sides. The heads of the Boku, Johannisplug, and Wachtel firms, who came with the German delegation, expressed their willingness to start cooperation with Uzbekistan. Deputy Prime Ministers Otkir Sultanov, Yuriy Paygin, and other officials took part in the meeting.

### Republic's Soviet-Style Supreme Council Bows Out

*MM0510141794 Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA in Russian 5 Oct 94 First Edition p 6*

[Report by Vladimir Berezovskiy: "Parliament 'Bows Out' of History"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Tashkent—To the sound of the national anthem the Uzbek Supreme Council has ceased to exist.

The deputies decided unanimously, without a debate, to give way to their colleagues in the new legislative organ—the Oliy Majlis—scheduling elections to it for 25 December.

Islam Karimov seems to be the only person in the CIS who has not locked horns with his parliament—he has allowed it to be quietly "pensioned off." The former Supreme Council was elected under the supervision of the CPSU and was a classic party-economic aktiv. Uzbek deputies went down in history when in March 1990 they elected the then "first" president of what was still a "Soviet socialist" republic. At the time it was a real political sensation that triggered a "domino effect."

In principle the Uzbek parliament coped with its mission—it issued a package of laws which opened the floodgates for economic and social reforms and reinforced Uzbekistan's status as an independent state.

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## Azerbaijan

### Guseynov Press Conference Canceled; Dzhavadov To Speak

*NC0610212894 Baku TURAN in English 1327 GMT 6 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Baku, October 6 (TURAN)—A press-conference of Suret Guseynov appointed for 14:00 did not take place, TURAN was told by head of press-service in the Cabinet Enver Gafarli. He said that Guseynov had a meeting with Geydar Aliyev and the press-conference will take place later.

According to unofficial information Guseynov was to make an important statement that there was not any revolt in Ganja, TURAN was told by a source close to Guseynov. From the same source it became known that events in Ganja had been inspired by Rovshan Dzhavadov's forces. Dzhavadov had appealed to former members of Special Police Department (SPD), living in Ganja to address against Geydar Aliyev. Forces subordinating to Suret Guseynov, reinforced the guard of economic and transport objects, in order to prevent possible diversions. And all that was presented to people as a revolt or coup d'etat in Ganja.

The events taking place in Ganja on October 4 was a performance in order to accuse the premier in his participance in the revolt and to eliminate him as figure, according to the same source.

Today at 17:00 a press-conference with Rovshan Dzhavadov will take place in his office in the Interior Minister. It became known that today in the morning Rovshan Dzhavadov has began fulfilling his duties - as Deputy Interior Minister.

"We did not have full information about the situation in Ganja, but yesterday it we became aware that Geydar Aliyev was right, that is why we had changed our position," according to one of commanders of SPD. According to him SPD had returned to governmental forces the tanks and military hardware, seized three days ago. Moreover, the SPD has left today for Ganja "to help governmental troops and to take part in the transportation to Baku the arrested rebels."

Such unexpected turn of events seems like completion of withstanding [word as received] between president and SPD. But the details of that agreement was not known yet. Maybe Rovshan Dzhavadov's press-conference will help to clarify these matters.

### Rumors of Suret Guseynov's Arrest Denied

*NC0610221594 Baku TURAN in English 0901 GMT 6 October 94*

[Text] Baku, October 6 (TURAN)—The rumours about arrest of Azeri Premier, Suret Guseynov, are not true, Azerbaijan's Minister of Internal Affairs, Ramil Usubov, told TURAN's correspondent today.

Such rumours have been spreading in Baku beginning in yesterday's evening, when addressing many-thousand rally, President Aliyev told that Suret Guseynov is involved in overthrow of current regime on October 4 in Ganja city.

The Minister Usubov also said that the situation in Ganja is under the control of the authorities, the activity of all governmental bodies is restored, lieutenant-colonel Natig Efendiyev, is appointed a new Chief of Ganja's Police. Ramil Usubov also said that one of the leaders of Ganja's conspiracy, Suret Guseynov's cousin, Karamet Kerimov, escaped with part of his armed supporters.

As Azeri TV announced, 129 mutinies have been arrested by authorites on October 4-5 in Ganja. The Chief of Ganja's military police, Eldar Aliyev (the former Commander of 709 brigade, which last June seized power in Ganja city), the Chief of Azerbaijan's Department of Interpol (International police), Ilgar Safikhanov, and approximately 10 officers of National Army and police are among the arrested. The source from Ministry of Internal Affairs reports that several armoured vehicles and guns have been removed from mutinies. Seven mutinies are killed, one is wounded, three persons from governmental troops are also killed.

Ramil Usubov also said that the authorities suggested that the mutinies should voluntarily lay their arms "or else we will use arms", Ramil Usubov said. Azeri minister of internal affairs said that the heads of the conspiracy have been brought to Baku's Bailov jail and imprisoned.

### President's Edict Relieves Guseynov From Post

*NC0610222594 Baku Azerbaycan Radio Televiziyasi Television Network in Azeri 2049 GMT 6 Oct 94*

[Edict issued by President Geydar Aliyev on relieving Suret Guseynov from his post of prime minister in Baku on 7 October—read by announcer]

[FBIS Translated Text] According to the information at our disposal, Vahid Tajibov, a responsible official at the Council of Ministers who was sent to Ganja by Prime Minister Suret Guseynov; Keramet Keremov and Aytekin Gushkaraov, who are Suret Guseynov's close relatives and leaders of the illegal armed units; Police Colonel Elgar Safikhanov, head of the Interpol's national central bureau in Azerbaijan; and Colonel Eldar Aliyev, head of the Military Police in Ganja, lead the coup attempt in Ganja on 4 October.

As a result of the armed rebellion directed against Azerbaijan Republic's independence, Constitution, and state structure, the illegal armed units occupied the Ganja city and rayon executive administrations, National Security Ministry's Department, city and rayon police departments, and [word indistinct] state organs; took control of the airport, railway station, and of the television studio; closed the city's entrances and exits, and disrupted telephone communication with the city.

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In the course of the suppression of the rebellion by the state troops, the criminals killed three servicemen and injured four persons.

During the suppression of the rebellion in Ganja, Prime Minister Suret Guseynov not only remained inactive but also did not obey the instructions of the president of the Azerbaijani Republic.

All these things point to Prime Minister Suret Guseynov's direct involvement with the armed rebellion in Ganja.

In view of the above; taking into account the fact that Prime Minister of Azerbaijan Suret Guseynov displayed serious shortcomings and an inability to discharge his duties during his leadership of the Council of Ministers of Azerbaijani Republic, and the fact that he lost credibility; and guided by Paragraph 6 of Article 121/4 of the Constitution of Azerbaijani Republic, I hereby decide to relieve Suret Davud ogly Guseynov from his post of prime minister of the Azerbaijani Republic.

[Signed] Geydar Aliyev, president of the Azerbaijani Republic, Baku, 7 October 94

## Aliyev Appoints Fuat Guliyev New Prime Minister

*LD0710035394 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 2233 GMT 6 Oct 94*

[By ITAR-TASS correspondents Sevindzh Adbullayeva and Viktor Shulman]

[FBIS Translated Text] Baku, 7 Oct—On the night of 6-7 October, the national assembly (parliament) of Azerbaijan ratified the decree of President Geydar Aliyev on releasing Surat Guseynov from the post of prime minister.

According to amplified data, by decision of the parliament, Surat Guseynov has also been excluded from membership of the national assembly. The former prime minister is accused of involvement in an attempted coup d'etat.

Surat Guseynov himself, who made a speech at the session of the national assembly, denied the serious accusations made against him and proposed that a deputy commission be set up to investigate the events that took place in Ganja on 3-4 October. However, his proposal was not upheld by the parliamentarians.

By instruction of the president of Azerbaijan, Fuat Guliyev, first deputy prime minister, has been appointed to the post of prime minister. By another instruction of the head of state, today Meherrem Aliyev, head of the main police directorate of Baku, has been approved commandant of the city district where the state of emergency is in force, which was introduced in the city on 3 October by decree of the president of Azerbaijan.

## Parliament Approves Aliyev's Firing of Guseynov

*NC0610203594 Baku Azerbaycan Radio Televiziyasi Television Network in Azeri 2011 GMT 6 Oct 94*

[Unscheduled announcement]

[FBIS Translated Text] Esteemed viewers, the National Assembly's session just ended. The National Assembly adopted by a majority vote Azerbaijan President Geydar Aliyev's proposal to relieve Suret Guseynov from his post of prime minister. Another decision was also adopted relieving Suret Guseynov of membership in the National Assembly.

Extensive reportage on the National Assembly session will be carried in the morning.

## Further on Guseynov Firing

*NC0610164494 Paris AFP in English 1625 GMT 6 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Moscow, Oct 6 (AFP)—Azerbaijani President Geydar Aliyev sacked Prime Minister Suret Guseynov on Thursday [6 October] for the premier's alleged participation in a failed coup d'etat earlier this week, the Azerbaijani news agency TURAN reported.

The decision to sack Guseynov was taken during an expanded meeting of the president's staff and the move was to be debated at an emergency session of parliament later Thursday, the report said, quoting well-informed administration sources.

Salahaddin Guliyev, a spokesman for Aliyev, indicated earlier that Guseynov could be on his way out and a source in the president's administration said the parliament would demand the premier's resignation.

"It will be difficult to work with Guseynov in the future," Guliyev said before TURAN published the report stating he had already been removed from office.

Guseynov, a 34-year-old former colonel who commanded troops in Nagorno-Karabakh, denied Wednesday that he had anything to do with the revolt in Azerbaijan's second city, Ganja.

Guseynov also appeared alongside Aliyev at a mass rally in Baku on Wednesday, but the Azerbaijani president did not retract his allegations against the premier and the crowd shouted at Guseynov: "Resign! Resign!"

Guseynov spearheaded a bloodless coup in 1993 which helped bring Aliyev to power and was rewarded with the post of prime minister.

But despite the loyalty he commands from his troops, Guseynov was viewed in official Azerbaijani circles as politically inept and had effectively been sidelined by Aliyev since last year.

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### Situation 'Stable' in Wake of Guseynov Dismissal

*LD0610191994 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1735 GMT 6 Oct 94*

[By ITAR-TASS correspondents Sevindzh Abdullayeva and Viktor Shulman]

[FBIS Translated Text] Baku, 6 Oct—Prime Minister of Azerbaijan Surat Guseynov has been removed from his post. The ITAR-TASS correspondents have learned from circles close to Geydar Aliyev that the republic's leader signed a decree to this effect this afternoon.

Baku has been expecting personnel changes all day. At a major rally in the city on Wednesday, the president of Azerbaijan declared that he intended to make personnel changes. He noted that the organizers of the mutiny in Ganja were the government head's people, thus indirectly accusing the premier of complicity in the events in that town in the west of the republic. A news conference that the premier planned to hold today did not take place.

The document on Guseynov's removal from his post has not been published so far. It is not ruled out that it will be submitted to Azerbaijan's National Assembly, which is to start work in the next few hours.

According to a report from the republic's General Procuracy, Procurator General Ali Omerov, who received serious injuries during the attack on his department by a group from a special police detachment on 2 October, has been relieved of his duties because of his health. First Deputy Procurator General Eldar Hasanov will assume his functions.

It has also become known that substantial reshuffles in key personnel have been carried out in the republic's Interior Ministry.

The duty officer for the staff of the Azerbaijani president's administration told the ITAR-TASS correspondent that the situation in Baku is stable.

### Guliyev Rejects Demand for Resignation

*NC0610221494 Baku TURAN in English 0901 GMT 6 Oct 94*

[Text] Baku, October 6 (TURAN)—Today at 14.00 [1000 GMT] the Milli Mejlis will continue its work. According to unofficial information, sociopolitical situation in the country will be the subject to discussion during the session. As was earlier reported, President Aliyev accepted Rovshan Dzhavadov's conditions concerning resignation of speaker, Rasul Guliyev, and today this issue will be submitted for consideration of deputies. However the speaker told TURAN's correspondent: "I do not know a thing about Dzhavadov's demands, but even if they exist, nobody is going to discuss them". As far as socio-political situation in the country is concerned, speaker Rasul Guliyev said: "Several forces attempt to shake the principles of the state, but in the country with such a President it is impossible". Meanwhile, yesterday in the evening Rasul Guliyev sent all his relatives to Turkey.

Azerbaijan's Minister of Internal Affairs, Ramil Usubov, told TURAN that "the agreement, in accordance with which Special Police Department will be included in the staff of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, is achieved". Minister Usubov also said that part of armoured vehicles, seized by Special Police Department, is returned and in the near future its remaining part will be returned.

One can draw a conclusion that the parties have found agreement, the details of which are still unknown.

### Dzhavadov Rejects Dismissal of Interior Minister, Speaker

*NC0610214094 Baku TURAN in English 1517 GMT 6 Oct 94*

[Text] Baku, October 6 (TURAN)—Today at 17:00 the press-conference of Deputy of Interior Minister, Chief of SPD [Special Police Division—Special Purpose Militia, OMON] Rovshan Dzhavadov, took place.

"I assess the events of the latest days, connected with Special Police Divisions (SPD) as unreasonable". After that he made a sensational statement "Actions of SPD prevented a real coup d'etat in Azerbaijan."

"Presently it is not reasonable to call Supreme Council's session," told he journalists and refused from the rest two demands: dismissal of Interior Minister Ramil Usubov and Speaker Rasul Guliyev. The issue concerning the dismissal of General Procurator Ali Omarov has been solved already, according to informed sources.

### Aliyev Appoints Commander of State of Emergency

*NC0710011494 Baku Azerbaycan Radio Televiziyasi Television Network in Azeri 2049 GMT 6 Oct 94*

[Edict issued by President Geydar Aliyev on the appointment of the commandant of the state of emergency rayon in Baku on 6 October; read by announcer]

[FBIS Translated Text] In accordance with Article 6 of the Azerbaijan Republic Law on State of Emergency, Meherrem Abush ogly Aliyev, head of the main police department of the city of Baku, has been appointed the commander of the state of emergency rayon in Baku.

[Signed] Geydar Aliyev, president of the Azerbaijani Republic, Baku, 6 October 1994.

### Foreign Minister, U.S. Ambassador on Developments

*NC0610190794 Baku Azerbaycan Radio Televiziyasi Television Network in Azeri 1600 GMT 6 Oct 94*

[Statements by Foreign Minister Gasan Gasanov and U.S. Ambassador to Azerbaijan Richard Kauzlarich to unidentified reporter after 5 October Baku rally—recorded]

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[FBIS Translated Text] [Unidentified reporter] What is the position of foreign countries and diplomats on current developments?

[Gasanov] The world's most powerful countries are supporting and expressing solidarity with the legitimate government and the popularly elected legitimate president of Azerbaijan. Special, official, and political statements were issued by the United States, Turkey, Britain, Iran, and a number of other countries. Additionally, I want to note that all the foreign diplomats, above all ambassadors, accredited to Baku have been in close touch with us over the last few days. We briefed them daily, even on an hourly basis. This information was conveyed to the capitals of the leading world countries, where an immediate positive stance towards Azerbaijan took shape.

A number of diplomats here also participated in yesterday's rally [4 October], and as you saw the diplomats, primarily ambassadors, also took part in today's [5 October] meeting. In essence, this is an indication of solidarity with the Azerbaijani people and president. Mr. Kauzlarich is one of the principal authors of the statement issued by the United States.

[Kauzlarich, in English with Azeri translation by interpreter] We issued a press statement in Washington and there expressed our concern about developments in Azerbaijan and appealed to all sides to find a peaceful way to resolve the conflict. We want to see a prosperous, a peaceful, a democratic Azerbaijan. And, this is not the best time to have problems like this as Azerbaijan begins to plan for the next century. And, we are also concerned that at a time when the possibility for peace between Armenia and Azerbaijan exists that these problems arise [word indistinct]. And, our statement appealed to all parties to continue to observe the cease-fire that the president [words drowned out by interpreter's hasty translation].

### Trade Unions Call For Unity

*NC0610184494 Baku Radio Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 6 Oct 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] The Azerbaijani Confederation of Trade Unions has issued a statement that has expressed uneasiness over the recent terrorist activities in Baku. The confederation said: We are convinced that the culprits of the incidents are forces that wish to disrupt the political situation in the Republic. The confederation urges all the political parties and movements to unite to safeguard the Republic's independence and sovereignty and peace in Azerbaijan.

### Some 129 'Coup Participants' Arrive in Baku

*LD0610170194 Tbilisi IPRINDA in Russian 1530 GMT 6 Oct 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] Baku (IPRINDA)—An Iprinda correspondent reports that the two-month emergency situation introduced in Baku by the president of the republic on 5 October is being implemented. Representatives of force structures have taken facilities of vital importance under their control. All rallies and massing have been banned.

Today, some 129 participants in the coup were brought to Baku, including Ganja Police Chief E. Aliyev, F. Zeynalov, the deputy chief of Azerbaijani Interpol [as received], and some relatives of Azerbaijani Premier Surat Guseynov.

## Georgia

### Opposition Leader Presents Salvation Program

*AU0510194394 Tbilisi SAKARTVELO in Georgian 17-24 Sep 94 p 1, 6, 7*

[Article by Nodar Natadze, leader of the Georgian Popular Front and co-chairman of the United Republican Party: "We Can Save Georgia"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The aim of the enclosed text is to show specifically what has to be done so that Georgia can escape from the current crisis. It is possible to save Georgia today. Specifically, we can:

a) Get back the territories that have been temporarily lost;

b) Defend our statehood;

c) Establish order;

d) Create economic prosperity.

This calls for loyal, intelligent, and honest government, which certainly does not require geniuses at its head. This task can be accomplished by a team of ordinary people of average intelligence as the measures that need to be implemented in order to save our country are well known to mankind; they are self-evident.

Thirty such measures are listed below; their implementation by the authorities is not a service (it is an obligation, not a service); their non-implementation is a crime.

#### 1. Measures To Establish Order

1. First step. **The mafia must be separated from the state.** Today, the mafia or the world of organized criminals is merged together with the state. More specifically, the influential representatives of this world are, at the same time, at the head of state structures. As a result, these mafias predominate in the state. The population is divided, on the one hand, into those citizens who belong to mafia gangs and participate in robbing the rest and, on the other hand, into those citizens being robbed. The scope of robbery (or an increase in the latter) has only one limit: Robbery will increase until those who have been robbed will be left only with the means to exist.

Robbery is both direct (by means of direct seizure) and indirect (by means of obtaining protection money from

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any business or concern). The second form is more destructive as it stifles the economy more. The third form of exploiting society is particularly acute: the monopolization of all branches of the economy and the artificial increase in prices by means of terror. (For example: "If you import this or that product and sell it for a lower price, I will blow you away.") To counter this, it is necessary:

a) To remove mafia leaders from the highest echelons of power;

b) To destroy the syndrome of the mafia's impunity;

c) To intensify in particular the severity of punishment for this monopolistic racketeering, including the complete confiscation of property;

d) To punish, including by fines or confiscations, those who pay protection money to the mafia.

2. **Second step.** To establish order on the streets and highways. In particular, to achieve a situation in which:

a) A person who is not in uniform is unable to appear in public carrying a firearm;

b) A person in uniform is only to appear in public armed when he is on a combat mission;

c) Armed formations, except those stipulated in law, are disbanded and those who want to serve in the army can enter a legal unit and those who do not are free;

d) A person armed with a combat weapon has only a budgetary or other legal income and is not supported by armed formations through "taxes" or pillage. It will be easier to achieve this when the first step is taken—the separation of the mafia from the state. This will prevent the police being coerced "from above" to release prisoners from jail and "turn a blind eye" to certain privileged categories of prisoners.

The effect of these two measures will be very great from the point of view of not only law enforcement but also the economy. For example, there will be approximately a twofold reduction in the price of fuel, which, according to calculations, will nevertheless raise the general standard of living by 50 percent. An increase in security and the removal of those receiving protection money will also create opportunities for reviving production.

3. **Third step.** The decisive struggle against the drugs business, which, in parallel with the first two measures, should be waged both by increasing the severity of the law and improving practical work; the dissemination of scientific propaganda on television on the basis of a psychological plan that has been scientifically elaborated.

4. **Fourth step.** Similarly in parallel with the first three, the systematic control and purging of the law enforcement agencies, which is today also being made difficult by the mafia's dominance in and over the state.

The implementation of these four steps requires an effort on the part of the state. The state authorities should, as they say, roll up their sleeves and get down to work. It will not be possible to achieve results here only by making conceptual decisions and, moreover, only by means of legislation. The current executive power, as we unfortunately know, is not capable of making this effort.

5. **The fifth step** touches already on international politics. The point is that a neighboring country has secret services employing many thousands of agents in Georgia whose sole aim is to destabilize the country and, in general, sabotage its statehood. According to their regulations, these services are conducting work among the population and in zones adjoining military units from their country that, today, cover practically the whole of Georgia. It is necessary to divest them of their powers by means of political pressure, which, along with legal rigor, requires the ability to hold a firm position and neutralize (isolate) those foreign agents who belong to local nationalities (Georgian, Armenian, Assyrian, and so forth).

**II. Economic Measures**

Apart from these law enforcement measures, economic steps are also to be taken, which will facilitate the implementation of the law enforcement measures. Specifically:

6. **Sixth step.** The introduction of complete openness regarding the utilization of those sums and material resources whose exact quantity is known (loans, humanitarian aid). This will protect almost half and, at times, even almost all of Georgia's valuables from being misappropriated.

7. **Seventh step.** The purging of the higher echelons of power of petty thieves, pilferers, and bribetakers and making it a rule that legal action should be taken against them, which once again requires concrete efforts.

8. **Eighth step.** The registration of existing businesses and its rational taxation, which will bring revenue to the state. The stimulation of **production** by means of a taxation policy and, as far as trade is concerned, the stimulation of the import of essential goods.

9. **Ninth step.** The implementation by the National Bank of a policy based on the recommendations of the IMF and the World Bank and adherence to the latter in financial policy.

10. **Tenth step.** The renewal of the privatization of land without giving it away for a song and without the loss of public control over it.

11. **Eleventh step.** The liberalization (or release) of prices in such spheres where the quantity of material used as an item of trade is not restricted; in return, constant vigilance by the state regarding social protection in such spheres where the item of trade is quantitatively restricted and, at the same time, is of vital importance (for example, if 100,000 metric tons of wheat donated by

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the United States is sold spontaneously, it will all go to neighboring states, but we will no longer receive another 100,000 metric tons). The strict implementation of social protection programs regarding essential items.

12. **Twelfth step.** To halt, by means of implementing a policy of heavy fines, the sale of goods produced in Georgia for currency other than coupons.

13. **The thirteenth step** relates to the same policy. Russian servicemen whose number is growing in Georgia should be paid not in rubles, as is the case today, but in coupons received from the bank upon exchange of rubles. Otherwise, those consuming all of Georgia's riches, including its agricultural products, will only be Russians and those connected with Russia (including Georgian businessmen in Russia).

14. **Fourteenth step.** The cutting or reduction of irrational expenditure should stimulate the return of capital and businessmen to Georgia, which will be wholly possible if the mafia terror is halted.

15. **Fifteenth step.** The implementation of real customs controls, which once again wholly depends upon the ability of the authorities to make the necessary effort.

As we can see, these economic measures signify the conscious accompaniment of natural economic mechanisms or progress along the path of encouraging and developing a healthy market economy and regulation by the state. We cannot and will not be able to achieve good prospects as far as the revival of the economy is concerned either by letting processes take their course, which many are demanding today, or, in particular, by even restricting the use of methods involving management by orders and decrees. The ability to make an effort (which is an essential condition of our success), in turn, requires the existence of a significant military force in the country.

### III. Measures for the Organizational Development of the Armed Forces

16. **Sixteenth step.** To create a **healthy social basis** for the organizational development of the Armed Forces in a short period of time (a few months) by implementing correct legislative and administrative measures:

a) To determine the duty of the state before the military and inform the public on a large scale of the appropriate formulation (food, clothing, health protection, living conditions, weapons, and combat training). In this way, one of the principal motives for not answering the call-up will be eliminated for a citizen who has been called up and his family.

b) To inform the population on a large scale of the entire system of **social** (and not only legal) sanctions that apply to those who do not perform military service and the system of social rewards for those who do.

17. **Seventeenth step.** In view of the fact that Georgia, on account of its poverty, cannot call up for military service all those who are eligible to be called up, to introduce a system of alternative (labor) rational services, as a result of which compulsory service will embrace **everyone** (and not only those who are socially unprotected); this system will also contribute to an increase in the army's material resources.

18. **Eighteenth step.** To create and develop (on bases free of corruption) a system of farms in the border zone in order to supply the army.

19. **Nineteenth step.** To manufacture one significant part of weaponry and ammunition necessary for Georgia in Georgia.

20. **Twentieth step.** To introduce military training in schools and gradually make it universal.

21. **Twenty-first step.** To register and summon (by using immovable property as a material incentive) Georgian officers serving outside Georgia.

22. **Twenty-second step.** To use the extensive potential of training personnel in NATO countries.

As a result of this, it is possible to create in Georgia a professional army of several thousand men and a bigger non-professional armed force (built up to strength on the basis of call-up) that, in accordance with their combat effectiveness, will be approximately equal to the armed forces of their two direct neighbors—Armenia and Azerbaijan—and will be able to accomplish our three basic defense tasks:

a) Ensure internal peace (which does not necessitate the army being involved in actions, as its presence will suffice);

b) Resist an opponent with equal potential and:

c) Resist an opponent who is many times more powerful until the latter unfurls his state flag and stops organizing war through others and waging it with the help of "volunteers."

The accomplishment of these three categories of tasks (law enforcement, economic, and self-defense) taken together requires 30,000-50,000 reliable and responsible men and women to be the nucleus of the administrative, police, and armed forces. The short program that has been presented signifies (proceeding from data based on practical experience) that this potential exists today among the Georgian people.

### IV. The Return of Territory Temporarily Occupied by the Enemy

I personally view the plan for the peaceful return of these territories that is being drawn up today by the team that rules Georgia under the leadership of E. Shevardnadze as utopian. However, even were it realistic, it is essential, as a form of insurance, to prepare a second alternative way that necessitates the implementation of the following steps:

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23. **Twenty-third step.** A "state committee for territories temporarily occupied by the enemy" should be created (it should have been created a long time ago) and headed by a person of the rank of deputy prime minister; in resolving the problem of the return of these territories, it will occupy itself with the **basic mass of refugees** whom it will protect from being dispersed and demoralized and from other social misfortunes with which refugees are threatened everywhere and all the time.

The organizational development of the Armed Forces, naturally, has decisive importance, which has been conveyed in points 16-22 of this program.

24. The **twenty-fourth step** should be the dismissal of those heads of the mass media who have paralyzed the nation's military consciousness by their senseless actions.

**V. Foreign Policy**

Georgia's foreign policy can be independent and, at the same time, realistic. Today, (in contrast to the position as it was not so long ago) a force cannot be found in our large region (the Caucasus, the Black Sea coastline, the Near East, and Central Asia) that can impose its will upon others. It is clear who the biggest force in our region is: Russia. However, there are others that have interests in this part of the world, both directly neighboring small and average-sized countries and distant countries, including European states and the United States. Therefore, any step taken by Russia in respect of our country will, at the same time, be a step taken in respect of the world. Russia is unable to enter any country in this region with its flag unfurled as it entered, for example, the Transcaucasian countries in 1920-21. It cannot openly conduct a coup in other countries and so forth. Accordingly, we have the means to use this difference of interests and, by balancing the interests of the sides, we will protect our own interests. This, moreover, signifies: **We no longer need a policy of unconditionally following anyone else's dictate.**

Russia's interests in Georgia and, correspondingly, its plans in respect of Georgia can be divided into two groups: A maximum program and a minimum program.

We can formulate **Russia's maximum program** in respect of Georgia as follows: Georgia is federalized or divided into provinces and autonomies bound to a certain extent by mutual ties; Russia has military bases in Georgia; through a package of treaties, we have created a joint defense, a joint border defense, a joint customs and financial system, and a joint foreign policy; our legislation is united; our military potential is, to all intents and purposes, equivalent to zero; permanent criminality and anarchy reign; only Russia's goodwill binds the provinces to Tbilisi's central authorities. Similarly, only Russia's goodwill restrains the peoples of the Caucasus from unleashing a new war against Georgia;

I am not speaking here of the restoration of the USSR as the most desirable plan for Russia, since this plan is infeasible. Instead, the annexation of Georgian territory (by means of it becoming a part of Russia or by the creation of independent puppet states) can be added to the maximum program.

Russia occupies, by means of its Armed Forces, Georgia's entire coastline, including even Poti, and thereby closes the road to the ocean for the entire Transcaucasus and Central Asia. The plan of creating a west-east corridor (between Central Europe and central Asia) will be forgotten. The Black Sea will remain, to all intents and purposes, Russian waters, while Central Asia will remain under the fear of constant blockade, which will guarantee its future subordination.

The **minimum program** is as follows: Georgia is neutral (it concludes military alliances with no one) and does not hinder Russia in the **United Nations** or at other forums on account of the latter's dominion over the Caucasian peoples.

Georgia takes into account Russia's interests from the point of view of acquiring that strategic information that concerns the Near Eastern space within those limits that are necessary for defense and a guarantee against anything unexpected; several Russian military bases will remain temporarily in Georgia, for which they will pay compensation and they will have a strictly determined defensive (and not offensive) profile.

Russia will not willingly abandon its maximum program and will not replace it with the minimum program. However, its maximum program is unacceptable to our country as it signifies the destruction of our state and the disappearance of our nation from the historical arena in the near future. Consequently, we should force Russia to abandon one part of its plan (the part that is wholly unacceptable to us) and to be satisfied with the other part (that is acceptable to us). This means that we should oppose it (specifically, political opposition first and foremost) and we should wage the political struggle that is most advantageous to us. This means taking the following steps:

25. **Twenty-fifth step.** We should refuse the mandate of Russian "peacekeeping" forces to act on Georgian territory;

26. **Twenty-sixth step.** We should demand with full diplomatic insistency that Russia completely withdraws its troops from Georgia.

27. **Twenty-seventh step.** We should use the UN platform and all other international platforms accessible to us in order to:

a) Expose the genocide of Georgians and the uprisings against Georgia inspired by Russia;

b) Expose Russia's colonial policy in the north Caucasus.

28. **Twenty-eighth step.** We should officially limit the functions of Russian troops on Georgian territory,

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including their movement, to the extent that is necessary for their existence until their departure from Georgia.

29. **Twenty-ninth step.** The Georgian representative should consistently defend the interests of the freedom of the north Caucasians in the United Nations within the limits that are possible so that the principles of the inviolability of state borders are not jeopardized.

30. **Thirtieth step.** Negotiations with Russia on joint interests.

**VI. Current Dangers. The Question of Power.**

Current processes on the territory of the former Soviet Union (except for the Baltic states) can be characterized in short as follows: On the one hand, processes of **constructing** statehood on new bases are under way, while, on the other hand, processes of **destroying** statehood are in progress. This concerns both the former colonies and the former metropolis, only everything according to a different quality: The process of destruction in Russia is weaker (as nobody is contributing to this from outside); it is strongest in Georgia (as it is being facilitated to the fullest degree from outside). The process of constructing statehood is similarly proceeding in different ways. In the majority of cases, its satisfactory completion (or the creation of statehood on new bases) is unavoidable as society (furthermore, any mass of people) has natural mechanisms of self-regulation, but it is not excluded in theory (and also in practice) that, here and there, (where hindrance from outside is most intense) there can be, to all intents and purposes, no development of statehood. The country could be bogged down in chaos for centuries. Today, there is a real struggle going on as to who will be destroyed later and whose statehood will be built sooner: Russia's or the republics' and then which of the republics. It is precisely in this period of time—in this period of uncertainty—that it is being decided **how a territory and mutual powers will be divided among the new states—Russia and its former colonies.** Therefore, we are governed by particular vigilance when concluding treaties and agreements that are of international importance. **Conceding legal positions today will do our country the greatest (more precisely, irreparable) harm.**

It follows from what has been said that our aggressive neighbor has two most important aims: legal profit and the sabotage of Georgian statehood or the creation of destabilization and its endless continuation. To this end, it makes no difference what form this instability will take and who will create it—Reds, Blacks, intriguers, agents bought abroad, imprudent honest patriots, or other forces. The main thing is that there should be disorder. Therefore, our task, the task of our nation is: To construct statehood and protect order by any means save when this is done by foreign agents themselves and when they direct the apparatus of power against our national interests (as this was the tradition of, for example, the old communists). It is precisely this situation that should determine our attitude to the question of statehood.

It has been and remains my view that each hour of Shevardnadze's one-man rule does damage to Georgia today. All his political steps are in line with Russia's interests and very many of them are against Georgia's interests. However, at the same time, he alone, as head of state, personifies stability in spite of his unprecedented weakness and sponsorship of the well-nigh state- organized mafia. Therefore, I believe: His departure from the post of Georgian leader should **begin** today, but it should not happen **suddenly** as this will create a **power vacuum** (void) whose existence is wholly unacceptable. Therefore, he should try, if he wants, partially to rectify the damage that his rule has done to Georgia. However, in any event, his departure from power (the beginning of the reduction of his powers or the abolition of the institution of head of state) should continue so long as it takes to create a new structure that is capable of assuming power. It would be best if such a structure were a government (cabinet of ministers) made up of new people. By this, I do not want to say that, if Shevardnadze did not wish to start or continue this process or did not want to participate in rectifying this damage, Georgia would not have the strength to save itself. No, Georgia will, after all, be able to save itself. I am only saying what is **optimum** today and what path should be sought by all those who are trying to save Georgia.

The function and responsibility of the Cabinet of Ministers is particularly great today. The point is that it is precisely the Cabinet of Ministers that must deal with Russia's aggressive aims. Following the criminal steps taken by Shevardnadze and the so-called submissive-aggressive parliamentary majority, Georgia has found itself dragged into the CIS. Russia's aim now is, to all intents and purposes, to seize Georgia by taking possession of its immovable property, land, minerals, and so forth. The government (Cabinet of Ministers) is the administrator and owner of all of this. Therefore, it is essential that today the people there should be politically vigilant and nationally responsible. The Cabinet of Ministers will no longer be able to be only a stockkeeper as it is now. It should be today a political body opposing the attempt to seize our country by what are now already legal means.

Insofar as I am able to judge from the limited information at my disposal, the plan drawn up by Russia's imperial forces a few months ago regarding our country consisted of four basic points: a) Shevardnadze's removal or effectively depriving him of his functions; b) strengthening to the maximum illegal armed formations; c) the dissolution or paralysis of Parliament; d) the creation of a real but illegitimate body of power in the form of a "national salvation committee" that would be made up of individuals blindly obedient to Russia. Then,

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as far as I am able to judge, they abandoned this plan, possibly because they were unable to find a prestigious person or people to implement it. This force that they were preparing is still mobilized, but its function now is only to act as a threat to Shevardnadze so that they can force him to do what they want.

The new personnel upon whom the Russians are relying (and, probably, encouraging to come to power) in the event of Shevardnadze's resignation will be of a mixed type: those entering into agreement with them but, at the same time, participating in the national movement and having a patriotic conscience. I do not believe that it is possible today for such types of people to take control of the country. The hope that they will use the goodwill of the Russians in Georgia's interests—that they not only want but also can do this—is a false hope. It is not possible to resolve questions concerning a compromise of Georgian-Russian interests in an individual's consciousness, specifically in such an individual who partially serves us and partially serves the enemy. These questions should be resolved at the negotiating table between, on the one hand, a fully fledged Russian representative and, on the other, a fully fledged Georgian representative. The results of the talks should be fixed in writing. All other forms of agreement will be disadvantageous to Georgia.

At this stage in Georgia's history, I am categorically opposed to any kind of mass street actions as they will lead to destabilization on a huge scale. I believe that, if necessary, it is possible to take severe steps, but these steps can only be **elitist**, whereas the masses should participate in political processes only as participants in elections that are legal at every level and as subjects of discussion and public opinion. I believe that the biggest crime committed during the coup of January-December 1991-92 was that the struggle against the individual (power) was transformed into a struggle against the structure of power itself and the state apparatus as such, which aggravated a thousand-fold the fact of the armed opposition to the legally elected authorities.

## Kodorskoy Ravine Withdrawal Opposed

*MM0710100994 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Oct 94 p 3*

[Report by Vitaliy Denisov: "Idea of Revenge Still Alive"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Tbilisi—The aggravation of the situation surrounding the Russian servicemen in Kodorskoye ravine is linked primarily with the vigorous and unfortunately unconsidered actions of the United Republican Party of Georgia. Recently its activists issued a statement in connection with the activity of the peacekeeping forces in the Kodorskoye ravine where, as we know, an operation is taking place to purge a territory of 250 square kilometers of illegal armed formations. The republicans assess the inspection operation which has begun as a series of military operations aimed against the indigenous Georgian population. The grounds for carrying out this action, the statement says, are the 4 April and 14 May agreements signed by Georgia which Lieutenant General Vardiko Nadibaidze, Georgian defense minister, for one, has assessed as "enslaving." The document which has been issued also stresses that the withdrawal of Georgian armed formations from the ravine in fact means the loss of Georgia's most important bridgehead on Abkhazian territory.

The Republicans' statement has confirmed yet again that revanchist sentiments are strong in Georgia. They are being heated not only by representatives of the opposition but also by some mass media. For instance, national television recently broadcast a report that in connection with the forthcoming process of the refugees' return to Abkhazia weapons have been issued to several thousand Abkhazian volunteers. It is not hard to predict the reaction to such actions—in Georgia there are increasingly audible calls to begin another liberal campaign against the West. Incidentally, to all appearances many people are prepared to head it. Following Dzhaba Ioseliani one other Georgian parliament deputy—former Defense Minister Tengiz Kitovani—has stated loudly that he could lead armed detachments against Abkhazia right now.

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## Estonia

### Legal Review of Withdrawal Pact Delayed

*WS0610102894 Tallinn ETA in English 1813 GMT 5 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Legal expertise on Estonian-Russian troop withdrawal agreements won't be completed before the end of October, spokesman of Estonian Ministry of Justice Olaf Utt told ETA on Wednesday [5 October].

The initial deadline to complete the expertise was October 5 but because of the complicated nature of the work, the Ministry asked the government to prolong the deadline till the end of October. Government presented the agreements to the Ministry on September 14.

Estonian-Russian agreements, signed by Presidents Lennart Meri and Boris Yeltsin on July 26 this year, according to which the last of Russian troops left Estonia by August 30 and the status of the Russian retired military who remained in Estonia was determined, has brought about great discussion among politicians. Several political powers have criticized the agreements severely, saying ultimate evaluation of the agreements could be done only after the results of the expertise were presented.

### Russian Admiral Denies Submarines Near Ferry

*MM0710104394 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Oct 94 p 3*

[Report by Vladimir Maryukha: "Estonia's Capsize Angle Was Result of Uncontrolled Business; Navy Chief of General Staff Categorically Denied Stories of Russian Submariners' Involvement in Estonian Ferry's Sinking"]

[FBIS Translated Text] "Any intelligence service of the world will confirm that when the Estonia sank there were no Russian submarines in the Baltic Sea," Admiral Valentin Selivanov, chief of General Staff of the Russian Federation Navy, said in a telephone conversation with me, commenting on the Estonian national-patriots'suggestion that Russian submariners had been involved in the ferry tragedy.

In the admiral's opinion the disaster could have taken place according to the following "scenario." On the ship there was watered down fuel, which could have been adulterated with water either at the storage depots or on the ferry itself. When the engines stopped the ship turned broadside toward the waves. In the hold at that moment the vehicles which were being transported slipped—for the sake of profits on such shipments more than the permitted number had been taken. The vehicles, which had not been permanently secured, shifted to one side, creating an additional dynamic list, which rapidly reached a capsize angle, and the ship went over. This scenario explains the strange sounds heard on the ferry before it sank, which were mentioned by the small number of survivors and were not like waves striking.

Small Estonia has become known to the whole world thanks to the major maritime tragedy. And the whole world is with it in this grief. But even in the most patriotic sentiments it is wrong to cast a shadow on those who were among the first to offer help in the tragedy.

### Foreign Minister Comments on U.S. Talks

*LD0610175194 Tallinn Radio Tallinn Network in Estonian 1000 GMT 6 Oct 94*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Foreign minister Juri Luik returned from the United States and spoke to journalists at the airport about his meetings during the last few days, first and foremost with Richard Holbrooke yesterday.

[Begin Luik recording] [Passage omitted] Estonia and the other two Baltic states have applied for NATO membership. We think that if NATO is expanded—when it is decided to expand NATO, which seems quite likely—the Baltic states together with the Visegard four should be included. When NATO is expanded, the interests of the Baltic states will definitely be taken into account. And so, this was the main thing I discussed with Richard Holbrooke.

We discussed several other issues which have been mentioned before. For example, during his Riga visit, President Clinton promised $10 million for the Baltic Peacekeeping Battalion; the Estonian Government has allocated funds—the allocation has now been approved by parliament—with the understanding that part of these expenses will be covered from international funds. Certain difficulties in receiving the money have now emerged. The money is expected to arrive in 1995. I clearly expressed the position of the Estonian Government that we definitely expect President Clinton to keep his promise. The current impression is that the promise is valid and we will receive the money.

The U.S. Administration in general, and Richard Holbrooke in particular, emphasized that apart from collective security guarantees—NATO is a collective security guarantee—the profile of U.S.-Estonian bilateral relations should be raised. We agreed on setting up working groups both on foreign and defense issues. The groups will study in detail a plan of measures to increase, by rather simple means, the U.S. interest and the U.S. presence in the Baltic states. [end recording]

### Government Crisis Part of Election Campaign Plan

*MM0610163094 Moscow ROSSIYSKIYE VESTI in Russian 6 Oct 94 p 3*

[Report by Sergey Balyutskiy: "'Black Mark' Against Estonian Premier...."]

[FBIS Translated Text] The Estonian Parliament has passed a vote of no confidence in the government led by

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Mart Laar, one of the leaders of the "Isamaa" party. Sixty of the 101 deputies in the republic's state assembly voted in favor of this decree. In this way the government crisis of several months' duration has ended in the government's resignation.

It began in May when after a dispute with the premier the defense and justice ministers left their posts. As the crisis unfolded further, it reached a point where representatives of two parties instead of five were left in the coalition government. What is more a split occurred in one of the parties—"Isamaa." Mart Laar's government became a minority government.

The royalist faction was behind the vote of no confidence in the government. The draft decree, containing an accusation of irregular running of affairs of state, was signed by 58 deputies. Similar pronouncements had been made about the premier earlier. However, Laar himself refuted them and claimed that the reforms in Estonia were actually being implemented as successfully as possible by the present government. It is possible to agree with this in part. The cabinet of ministers, under Mr. Laar's leadership, opened the door of the republic to foreign investment, conducted a tough economic policy, and began privatization.

However, in the opinion of the premier himself, all these processes can in no way be described as irreversible yet.

"Estonia is so to speak treading on thin ice. All it takes is one false step and everything will go to rack and ruin," he considers. He is particularly concerned that the new government may turn to the left. This is what will happen if the opposition, as he says, acts in secret and does not announce a clear program, and parliament is already discussing several drafts whose adoption would mean a "turn to the left."

"'Isamaa' will do everything to prevent these drafts from being adopted," the party leader reassures his followers.

According to a statement by the opposition leader, Mr. Kaplinski, discussion is presently in progress of the membership of the new cabinet, which should be a government of professionals and would work until the parliamentary elections set for May 1995. In the words of Mart Laar, the vote of no confidence in the premier was part of the plan for the new election campaign.

However, several politicians claim that the government crisis' main cause is the so-called "ruble scandal." It flared up this fall when it became known that about 2 billion rubles, taken out of circulation during the 1992 currency reform, were not returned to Russia but sold "on the side," most likely to Chechnya. Representatives of the cabinet of ministers confirmed the fact that the sale took place. But who received the money?

"This question falls outside the government's competence. The money was passed on to middlemen," government press spokesman Mr. Sarn stated at one briefing.

Under the constitution, the Estonian president should present to parliament the candidacy of a new premier within two weeks of a vote of no confidence in the government. For the moment no such submission has come from Lennart Meri. Leader of the Royalist Faction Mr. Kulbok thinks that the candidacy for the new premier will be presented to parliament during the first 10 days of October. But for the moment Mart Laar continues to carry out prime ministerial duties.

## Lithuania

### Ministry Asks For Reduced Visa Fees

*WS0710103994 Tallinn BNS in English 1843 GMT 6 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Vilnius, Oct 06, BNS—The Lithuanian Foreign Ministry has called on Russia to lower its fees for visas to Lithuanian citizens on grounds of parity.

The Foreign Ministry's Information Service reports that the consular department handed an official note on this issue to the Russian Embassy in Vilnius on Wednesday [6 October]. The note says that if Russia does not lower fees for entrance visas, Lithuania will exercise its right to increase the price of similar visas granted to Russian citizens.

The report says that despite repeated requests, Russia charges a much higher fee for issuing an entrance visa to Lithuanian nationals than the fees set by the Lithuanian side for Russian citizens. For instance, a three-time visa—valid for three months—that is issued on a rush basis by the Russian Embassy in Vilnius costs 200 litas (U.S. $50). Meanwhile, the Lithuanian embassy in Moscow charges only U.S. $12 for a multiple visa with a 12-month validity.

Similar notes were also sent to the Belarusian and Ukrainian Embassies in Vilnius.

### Conservatives Against Russia's Military Transit Accord

*WS0410134694 Tallinn BNS in English 0646 GMT 4 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Vilnius, Oct 03, BNS—Lithuanian Conservatives declared that they would treat an agreement on Russia's military transit through Lithuanian territory as a "collective and personal" violation of the Constitutional Act on Lithuania's non-joining eastern post-Soviet alliances as well as a breach of oath taken by high-ranking officials "to strengthen Lithuania's independence by all possible means."

The resolution was passed at a Vilnius conference of the Conservative Party Saturday [1 October].

Party's deputy chairman Mezys Laurinkus told a news conference Monday that the Conservatives did not change their stand towards Russia's military transit: an agreement of this kind with Russia would pose a threat to Lithuania's security.

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